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JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S PUJA

AU171141 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 82 p 2

[Joint Bulgarian-Hungarian communique on the visit of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Bulgaria from 12 through 14 May 1982]

[Text] Frigyes Puja, MSZMP Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria from 12 through 14 May 1982 at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

Frigyes Puja was received by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The meetings proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and visited cultural, as well as historical monuments, in Sofia.

The two ministers briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries. Petur Mladenov reported on the practical implementation of the historical decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and on the remarkable successes achieved in the material and intellectual development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Frigyes Puja, in turn, briefed his colleague on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and on his country's achievements in building a developed socialist society, as well as on the most important tasks facing Hungary in the future.

The two ministers reviewed Bulgarian-Hungarian relations. They ascertained with satisfaction that comprehensive cooperation is dynamically developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, that this cooperation is in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The two ministers stressed that their countries are successfully implementing their mutual agreements concluded at meetings on the highest level. As a result of this considerable development of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been achieved and new forms of production sharing and specialization have been added to this cooperation. At the same time the two ministers pointed out that many unutilized opportunities still exist which must be implemented with joint efforts.

The mutual interest of both countries in the consistent expansion of bilateral cooperation in the scientific, cultural, educational and tourist sectors was pointed out and the mutual interest of both sides in direct contacts and exchange of experience among individual okrugs, towns and enterprises was stressed.

The two ministers discussed topical issues of the international situation. They confirmed the great importance of a further intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic within the framework of CEMA. The unshakable resolve of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Hungarian People's Republic to contribute to the future consolidation of unity and fraternal cooperation among the socialist community member-countries was expressed during the talks.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Hungarian People's Republic confirmed their countries' and peoples' readiness to persist in rendering the necessary support to the Polish People's Republic in its efforts to overcome the existing crisis and in restoring its national economy. The two ministers ascertained with concern that the policy of the most reactionary circles of American imperialism is aggravating the international situation and pointed out the inadmissible interference of certain NATO member-countries in the domestic affairs of other states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic consider that the policy of discrimination conducted by the aggressive imperialist circles as well as their economic sanctions are causing great damage to peaceful coexistence and are threatening detente. The two sides confirmed their resolve to struggle against the arms race and for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, for the limitation and liquidation of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. It was pointed out that the NATO decision on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe is incompatible with the European peoples' interests. The hope was expressed that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva will reach an agreement on the basis of equal rights and equal security.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic fully support the principled and consistent policy conducted by the Soviet Union and its recent proposals on preserving the results of detente, in the interests of peace in Europe and for the sake of international cooperation.

The two sides are ready to cooperate with leading circles in the capitalist countries which are willing to manifest a realistic approach and acknowledge the existing realities. The two sides support the intensifying movement of peoples throughout the world aimed at the struggle against the arms race and for the defense of peace and for the sake of international security. The two sides will continue also in the future to support the just and heroic struggle of peoples fighting for their national independence, for freedom and for social progress.

The two ministers of foreign affairs confirmed their two countries' readiness to contribute to a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatory countries and expressed their hope that a conference for military detente and disarmament in Europe will soon be held. The interest of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic in the successful conclusion of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, as well as of all other international forums on the restriction of arms and on disarmament, was emphasized.

The Hungarian side expressed its high appreciation for the peace-loving policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in favor of peace and good neighborly cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula and supports all its initiatives for the transformation of this area into a nuclear-free zone.

The Bulgarian side expressed its high appreciation of the active foreign policy conducted by the Hungarian People's Republic and its contribution to peace, as well as the consolidation of cooperation among states with different social systems.

The talks between the two ministers of foreign affairs proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and understanding and they reflected the full unanimity of views on all questions discussed. Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, invited Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a friendly working visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

REPORTAGE ON CYPRIOT AKEL CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Aleksandrov Conveys Greetings

AU141926 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 May 82

[Report on greetings message by BCP Central Committee to 15th Congress of the Restorative Party of the Working People (AKEL) in Cyprus read by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary in Nicosia on 14 May]

[Text] Nicosia, 14 May (BTA) -- "AKEL's [Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus] successes, its undisputable authority, are due to its clear class, Marxist-Leninist and internationalist stand, to her loyal and devoted struggle for the well-being and happiness of the Cyprus people", Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the CC of the BCP stressed in his message of greetings on behalf of the CC of the BCP to the 15th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

By noting that a detailed Marxist analysis of the situation in Cyprus after the 14th congress and of the international situation has been made in the party's report, Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov stressed: It is with an extraordinary strength and conviction that the assessment of the active part of AKEL, which unites, all the progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, stable and just settlement of the Cyprus issue, is imposed. The speaker said further that this line is a brilliant confirmation of the strength, correctness and necessity of translating into life Georgi Dimitrov's developments of the United Front which are of extraordinary topicality in the present aggravated and complicated internal and international situation.

Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov stressed that the attention of the congress, of the whole party, of all her leaders and members is directed towards one supreme aim — to save the Republic of Cyprus, to preserve its independence and sovereignty, its territorial integrity, and non-alignment of its policy, to ensure conditions for peaceful coexistence between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. It is directed towards frustrating the imperialist plans for converting the island into a military and strategic base against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement in the Middle East.

The BCP CC secretary said that Bulgaria holds together with the just cause of the people of Cyprus. She is for the settlement of the Cyprus issue within the framework of the UN resolutions, for the preservation of Cyprus' independence, territorial integrity and non-aligned policy. Bulgaria backs up the USSR's proposal for convening an authoritative international conference under the auspices of the United Nations Organization which is to discuss and find out a just settlement of the Cyprus issue. He stressed the correctness of the estimations and conclusions made by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, by the 12th Congress of the BCP, by the 15th Congress of AKEL and by the congresses of the other fraternal parties, of the extraordinarily dangerous political situation the world exists in now through the fault of the U.S. imperialism and NATO.

This situation, Mr Aleksandrov said, demands urgently for all anti-imperialist and anti-war forces and in the first place for the communists, to make ever more energetic and joint efforts in order to prevent the threat of war, to defend detente and the peaceful coexistence, to upset the aggressive plots of imperialism.

Papaioannou Receives Delegation

AU152037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Restorative Party of the Working People in Cyprus (AKEL), has received the Bulgarian delegation to the AKEL congress led by Chudomir Aleksandrov. During the cordial and friendly talks, a unanimity of views was established and information on the tasks which the two fraternal parties are facing at the present stage of development was exchanged. They were pleased to note that the relations between the BCP and AKEL were imbued with the most genuine friendship and close cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and also that these relations are a major factor for developing the friendly relations between the two countries, between Bulgarian and the Cypriot peoples.

Zhivkov Congratulates Papaioannou

AU151715 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general has sent a telegram to Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) expressing most cordial congratulations on the occasion of his reelection on this post. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed deep confidence that the relations between the two parties will develop successfully and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CYPRUS 17 MAY

AU171321 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] On 17 May the BCP delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov which took part in the 15th Congress of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, returned from Nicosia. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Misho Mishev and by BCP Central Committee responsible associates.

STANISHEV CONVEYS GREETINGS TO IRISH CONGRESS

AU152036 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 15 May 82

[BTA special correspondent's report on greetings message by the BCP Central Committee to 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland read by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary in Dublin]

[Text] Dublin, 15 May (BTA) -- "In complicated internal and international conditions the Communist Party of Ireland overcame all the difficulties and attacks on the part of the enemies and found out the most suitable forms and means to translate the communist ideals into a lively deed", said Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, leader of the party delegation to the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland.

He stressed that the BCP and the working people of Bulgaria follow with attention and sympathy the struggle of the communists of Ireland against the offensive of the monopolies, for restricting their power, in defence of the interests of the working class. "The Communist Party of Ireland is united, it is respected by the whole international communist and workers' movement", Mr Stanishev stressed.

The speaker said that the Bulgarian communists hold together with the consistent and active work of the Communist Party of Ireland for peace and disarmament, for unmasking the anti-communist moves of imperialism. We are satisfied with the realistic estimations of the communists of Ireland of the successes achieved by the socialist community countries including the achievements of socialist Bulgaria.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev said that since the beginning of the 80-ies the struggle between the two basic and determining lines in the world policy -- that of socialism and the democratic forces and that of imperialism, of straining the tension, the arms-race and the preparation of a nuclear war -- has been aggravated. "At the existence of modern means of mass destruction the fate of mankind depends above all on which road the world will take -- the road to detente or the road to arms race", he stressed.

In conclusion it is stressed in the message of greetings that the BCP considers that detente has deep roots and it has gained the hearts and brains of the peoples. An illustrative example of this is the wide anti-war movement in Western Europe and in North America. The world revolutionary process continues to develop. Strengthened is the unity and the unity of action of the international communist and workers' movement, the solidarity with the democratic and progressive forces. Activated is the struggle of the communist parties and the working class in the developed capitalist states. "The present decade is a decade not only of great dangers but of great hope too. The Bulgarian communists as all the communist throughout the world, are looking forward with great optimism to the future" the message of greetings reads in part.

NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU131917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and minister of planning of Nicaragua, has arrived in Bulgaria on a business visit. Talks between Henry Ruiz and Andrey Lukanov on matters of mutual interest began at the Council of Ministers building.

Zhivkov Receives Ruiz

AU141608 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and minister of planning of Nicaragua, who is paying a visit to Bulgaria. Comrade Andrey Lukanov also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

Lukanov Receives Ruiz

AU141927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The talks between Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and Nicaragua's minister of planning, have ended and a concluding document was signed.

Visit Ends 16 May

AU161903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] On 16 May, Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and minister of planning of Nicaragua, who paid a working visit to Bulgaria, departed from the country. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Ricardo Roman Wheelock, Nicaraguan ambassador to Bulgaria.

FORMER POLITBURO MEMBER IVAN MIKHAYLOV DIES

AU171934 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 17 May (BTA) -- On May 16, after a prolonged illness, died Army General Ivan Mikhaylov -- a prominent worker of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a courageous fighter against fascism and capitalism, a tireless builder of socialist Bulgaria and of her armed forces, the hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

"An ardent revolutionary, a loyal and selfless communist, patriot and internationalist, who dedicated his whole life, his strength and his inspired work to the struggle for the victory of socialist revolution, for the building and defence of the socialist system in our country, for the prosperity of the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, for consolidation of peace and cooperation between the people, left our ranks. The communist and creative figure, who worked selflessly for translation into life of the Leninist April line, for the happiness and well-being of socialist Bulgaria left us", reads an obituary signed by the CC of the BCP, the National Assembly and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the central committee of the fighters against fascism and capitalism.

Born on March 7, 1897 in the town of Mikhaylovgrad (former Ferdinand), brother of the people's hero Khristo Mikhaylov, Ivan Mikhaylov joined early the struggle of the Bulgarian people for freedom and social justice. As a young man he entered the ranks of the Bulgarian Komsomol and the party and forever embraced the great ideas of communism as his life credo. Ivan Mikhaylov took an active part in the preparations and the carrying through of the September uprising of 1923. He then commanded a people's detachment for which the fascist authorities sentenced him extramurally to death.

In 1925 on orders of the party Ivan Mikhaylov emigrated to the Soviet Union, which became his second homeland. There he graduated from the military academy and for more than twenty years served in the Soviet army as an engineer-artilleryist and lecturer in military educational establishments. He was an active participant in the socio-political life and in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, rising up to the rank of engineer-colonel.

In 1945 Ivan Mikhaylov returned to Bulgaria and dedicated his entire energy, experience and knowledge to the socialist construction. He took a number of high party and state posts — chief of a department in the Ministry of National Defence, chief of artillery, deputy-minister of national defence, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and deputy chairman of the state committee of defence. In 1957 he was appointed minister of transport and communications and in the 1958-1962 period -- minister of national defence. Great was the contribution of Ivan Mikhaylov to the building up of the armed forces of the country as a reliable shield of our socialist gains and as a faithful ally of the fraternal socialist armies of the Warsaw Treaty.

As from the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (1954) Ivan Mikhaylov had been continuously elected a member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and from 1954 until 1981 he was a member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party. From 1971 to 1981 he was a member of the State Council of Bulgaria.

He was a long-time member of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. Since the second National Assembly until the time of his death he had been a people's deputy to the National Assembly.

For his great merits in the revolutionary struggles of the people and his service in the socialist construction, Ivan Mikhaylov was awarded the titles of "Hero Socialist Labour" and "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria". He was the winner of five "Georgi Dimitrov" orders and other high governmental distinctions. He was the winner of the Soviet orders of "Lenin", "October Revolution", and "Red Flag" and of other foreign distinctions.

TOP ORGANS ISSUE DECREE ON SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

AU171926 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 17 May 82

["For Further Development of Some Settlement Systems" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 17 May (BTA) -- A decree of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Ministerial Council for intensified socio-economic development of the settlement systems in the semi-mountainous and mountainous regions, the border areas and in the regions of the Strandzha-Sakar area (South Bulgaria) up to the year 1990 was submitted for publication here today.

The following are cited as the main tasks of the development in the eighth five-year period (1981-1985): labour and living conditions should be made closer or equal to the labour and living conditions in the moderately developed settlement systems in the country, the negative migration processes should be stopped and the people attracted back to these regions. In the ninth five-year period the living standards of the people in those regions should reach the level of the averagely developed communities in the country.

The following have been provided for with a view to further the complex and harmonious socioeconomic development of these territorial units: the construction of small enterprises and workshops, the expansion of the existing ones, the strengthening of the agro-industrial complexes and the timber yards, to attain an year-round employment of the able-bodied population.

Industry will be developed mainly upon the basis of the most efficient use of local raw materials, thus expecting the industrial output in the eighth five-year period to rise by 40 to 50 per cent, while the farming output -- by 20 to 25 per cent. A major enlargement has been provided for the areas under vines, orchards, tobacco, essential-oil and southern crops.

The decree provides for the resolving of the most acute social issues in the sphere of water supply, commercial and communal services, transport, communications, town-planning and housing construction. Along with industry, farming and forestry, tourism, too, is to be promoted. New historical museums and folklore reserves are to be established in the Strandzha-Sakar area.

The new able-bodied settlers in the border areas, and the local young specialists with higher, semi-higher and secondary vocational education will be granted the following single bonuses for their settlement: one child family gets 5,000 leva, with each new child bringing an additional sum of 500 leva, childless young families -- 4,000 leva, male and female singles -- 2,000 leva. In a case of changed family status the difference in the sums up to the higher one is to be paid out. The local residents in the regions are granted advantages in cases of construction and purchasing of houses. There are provisions granting privileges for the use of private plots, for housing credits, etc.

The decree recommends that the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League should start educational and propaganda work among the younger generation and should organize Komsomol recruits of 4,000 young workers and specialists with higher and secondary education, stock-breeders, technicians, teachers and others for a long-term work and settlement in the systems of these regions.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH NEWS AGENCIES SIGNED

AU141949 Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 May (BTA) -- A cooperation agreement was signed here today by the news agency of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan BAKHTAR and the Bulgarian News Agency BTA. A working cooperation protocol for the 1982-1983 period, was also signed.

BTA and BAKHTAR will considerably increase the exchange of information, will grant their employees to the respective country all the facilities possible in order to give them the opportunity to fulfill their professional duties well.

The documents were signed by Mr Boyan Traykov, BTA director general, and by Mr (Abdulqader Mal), BAKHTAR's director general.

A cooperation agreement was signed here today also by BAKHTAR and the Sofia-Press Agency.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE ESTABLISHED

AU171155 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 82

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO report: "Opportunities for an Active Exchange"]

[Text] A foreign trade association named Vinimpeks was founded in Sofia yesterday. Its first members are the Vinprom State Economic Trust, the Turgovishte vine growing and wine producing complex, the Academician N. Nedelchev scientific research institute on vine growing and wine production in Septemvriy and the vine production economic enterprise of Perushtitsa.

The founding ceremony was attended by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who dwelt upon the tasks and goals of the association.

Konstantin Glavanakov, former chief director of the previously existing Vinimpeks Enterprise, was elected chairman and general manager of the association's board of directors.

HUSAK RECEIVES OUTGOING WARSAW TREATY COMMANDER

LD172000 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Prague, 17 May (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president, received here Monday Colonel General Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States to the Czechoslovak People's Army, before his departure from Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak president presented to Dmitriy Litovtsev the Order of the White Lion, 2nd Class, for his strengthening and development of friendship among the armies and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. He also thanked him for his personal effort in helping increase the combat readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and wished him every success in his life.

On the same day, Gustav Husak received new senior representative of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States to the Czechoslovak People's Army, Colonel General Ivan Voloshin.

Also present was Czechoslovak defence minister, Army General Martin Dzur.

Dzur Receives Successor

LD171208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, received in Prague today Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States with the Czechoslovak People's Army. The reception took place on the occasion of Colonel General Voloshin taking up his post.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR'S ALEKSEY ANTONOV 17 MAY

LD171430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a comradely and cordial conversation they talked about the results to date and further prospects for cooperation between both countries in nuclear energy. They stressed that close cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of nuclear energy is of exceptional importance for Czechoslovakia. In this connection they positively appreciated the work done to date by the plenipotentiaries of both governments to implement the program for cooperation in nuclear energy between both states up to 1990 and voiced their conviction that the forthcoming talks between the plenipotentiaries of the respective governments will be an important contribution to further deepening the already years-long cooperation and coordination in this area.

Indra Awarded

LD171654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented the Order of October Revolution to Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. This high state distinction was awarded to him in March 1981 on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of his great contribution toward strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak people. The festive occasion was attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador in Czechoslovakia; and other officials.

USSR NUCLEAR COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN PRAGUE

LD171956 Prague CTK in English 1756 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Prague, 17 May (CTK) -- The implementation of the program of Czechoslovak-Soviet nuclear power engineering cooperation up to 1990 was reviewed in Prague on Monday.

The two countries' delegations, headed by Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle of Czechoslovakia and Aleksey Antonov of the Soviet Union, were satisfied that this cooperation is developing in harmony with the long-term program.

Strougal, Antonov Confer

LD172016 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Prague, 17 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and visiting Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov had talks here Monday on issues concerning the construction of nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia.

They underlined the importance of close cooperation of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other CMEA member states in the construction of their nuclear power industries.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SFRY'S STAMBOLIC ON ELECTION

LD161834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Petar Stambolic, chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on his being elected to the post. Gustav Husak expressed the firm conviction that the traditional friendly relations and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will continue to develop and deepen for the benefit of the people of the two countries in the interest of further victories of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak voiced the wish of firm health and every success in his highly responsible work for the benefit of the Yugoslav people.

REPORTAGE ON BILAK DELEGATION VISIT TO AFRICA

Bilak Dinner Toast in Maputo

AU141657 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 82 p 7

[Report by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Milan Madr on a speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at a 12 May Maputo dinner given in his honor by Joaquin Alberto Chissano, member of the Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Frelimo Party]

[Text] Vasil Bilak expressed in his toast thanks for the nice and fraternal welcome. He further stressed that our nations live at an exposed junction of Europe, which no wars will avoid. "That is why we are consistent fighters for peace. We have always cherished friendship and repaid it with friendship and love. We live at a great distance from each other, but we hold dear the friendship of the Mozambican people.

"I want to assure you that the Czechoslovak people are a loyal friend," said Comrade Bilak. "Racism, discrimination, everything that humiliates man is alien to our people; on the contrary, we seek in people brothers and friends. You are close to us because you are fighting for a just cause, for the independence and freedom of other nations, against apartheid, racism and oppression, for progress and peace."

In the next part of his speech, Comrade Bilak stressed that the purpose of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation's visit is to seek ways and possibilities of further strengthening the friendship, fraternity and alliance of the two countries, of creating even better conditions for mutual cooperation and to exchange views on the present complicated international situation.

"There are many joint problems -- the issue of war and peace, the national liberation struggle. Europe is even in danger that imperialism will unleash there a nuclear war. If Europe would be burned in an atomic war, Africa would also suffer a great deal," the head of the Czechoslovak delegation further said. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that there are no differences between the two parties and countries and that there exists on both sides, essentially, a unanimous view on all problems.

In conclusion, he drank to the friendship between the Czechoslovak and Mozambican peoples, to the further development of cooperation between the two parties and countries and to the health of the two countries' leading representatives, Comrades Gustav Husak and Samore Machel.

Agreement With Zambian Party

LD171704 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Lusaka, 17 May (CTK) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Zambian United National Independence Party [UNIP] was signed here Monday, at the end of the visit here by a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee delegation, led by Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak.

During the three-day visit, the Czechoslovak delegation had talks with a delegation of UNIP, headed by General Secretary Humphrey Mulemba. The delegations warned against the danger of the aggressive policy of imperialism, fascism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid against progressive countries and national liberation movements. They stressed the need to strengthen international peace and security, and called on all progressive forces to unite in the struggle against the intrigues of their joint enemy.

While reviewing the situation in southern Africa, the two delegations expressed full support for the South-West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress, as the legitimate representatives of the Namibian and South African people. The Czechoslovak delegation appreciated the contribution by Zambia and other front-line states to the struggle for the liberation of the people of southern Africa from the yoke of colonialism and racism.

The two delegations pointed out that their talks contributed significantly to further development of cooperation between the two parties and the people of the two countries.

Zambia Visit Ends

LD171330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Zambia -- The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, concluded today its official visit to the Republic of Zambia.

During his visit, Vasil Bilak met with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, and held talks with Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia; Nalumino Mundia, the prime minister; and other officials. The representatives of both states described the talks as useful and noted that they contributed to the further consolidation of bilateral relations.

Arrival in Angola

LD171708 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 17 May (CTK correspondent) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by party Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Vasil Bilak, arrived here Monday on an official friendly visit to Angola.

Representatives of the host party, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour Politburo members Lucio Lara, Dino Matross and Rodriguez Kito came to meet the delegation at the airport.

Czechoslovakia wishes Africa to be a continent of peace liberated from the last vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid, rid of the inhuman methods applied there by international imperialism, Vasil Bilak told journalists at the airport. It is clear that imperialism has now taken the road of sharpened aggressiveness. All peace and progressive forces must unite to be able to effectively counter the danger posed by this, the head of the delegation said.

He stressed that preservation of peace is the crucial problem of present-day international relations concerning the whole world.

Vasil Bilak spoke about successfully developing relations between the two countries which have culminated with last year's visit of MPLA-Party of Labour Chairman and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Czechoslovakia. The current visit is to help further promote these relations of friendship and cooperation.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation has already visited Mozambique and Zambia on its present tour.

CHNOUPEK, ROMANIAN COUNTERPART MEET IN PRAGUE

LD172020 Prague CTK in English 1803 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Prague, 17 May (CTK) -- Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Stefan Andrei of Romania stressed in talks here Monday the necessity of striving more than ever to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and make use of all possibilities to solve problems by constructive talks and not by confrontation.

They underlined that the active peace policy of the Warsaw Treaty member states is a lasting and important factor of the struggle for peace, social progress and friendship among nations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that reactionary and imperialist circles, headed by the U.S. administration, are trying to impede the East-West Dialogue and by their plans of arms buildup are causing tension in international relations. Of special significance in these circumstances is the peace policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, and especially the initiatives and realistic peace proposals of the Soviet Government. He hoped that the Madrid meeting, suspended through the fault of Western states, will approve after its resumption positive measures concerning implementation of all parts of the Final Act of Helsinki, and especially the decision to call a conference of confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

Stefan Andrei stressed the importance of coordination among the socialist countries at a time when the situation in Europe is sharpening to the extent of threatening the economic and social development of nations.

Struggle for effective measures in the sphere of military detente and against the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is the chief problem of international relations at present, the Romanian minister said.

He voiced the conviction that the 2nd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament will significantly contribute to removing all obstacles which have so far been preventing progress on the road to the limitation and gradual liquidation of arms arsenals.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT RECEIVES CPCZ'S LENART

LD171452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] In Nicosia today, President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou received foreign delegations which attended the 15th Congress of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL]. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation was led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who spoke on behalf of all foreign delegations. He assured the Cypriot president of the full solidarity and support of the CPCZ and other political parties in the struggle of the Cypriot people for turning the island into a united, sovereign, independent, nonaligned and demilitarized state.

The Czechoslovak delegation was also received today by Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the AKEL Central Committee. The representatives of both parties exchanged, in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, information about the activity of both fraternal parties.

Lenart Addresses Meeting

LD142000 Prague CTK in English 1857 GMT 14 May 82

[By Jiri Stolar]

[Text] Nicosia, 14 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia consistently supports the efforts of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) at the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Cyprus Republic, head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation Jozef Lenart told a meeting at Tsiakileri near Larnaka, Friday.

The delegation is attending the 15th Congress of the AKEL Party which opened here Thursday. Friday it was debating a report delivered by secretary-general Ezekias Papaioannou.

During the visit to Tsiakileri in the evening Jozef Lenart, Communist Party Presidium member stressed that Czechoslovakia, just as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, favours demilitarization of Cyprus and a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus issue without foreign interference. We are convinced, he added, that implementation of the Soviet proposal to call an international conference on Cyprus under U.S. auspices would significantly contribute to the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Jozef Lenart was gratified at the all-round development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Cyprus and voiced the conviction that these contacts will be further promoted to the benefit of consolidation of the international communist and workers' movement and the friendship of the Czechoslovak and Cypriot peoples, and in the interest of peace and social progress.

RUDE PRAVO SEES NASA AS TOOL OF PENTAGON

LD170846 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Prague, 17 May (CTK) -- RUDE PRAVO said today that the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration is ever more growing to be a tool of the Pentagon in preparations for war in outer space.

The daily said the Columbia Space Shuttle which fulfilled military tasks in the past will play a more important part in these preparations. During its next flight, it will carry on board equipment making possible, with the aid of laser, to make a surprise nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Under the Pentagon's plans, espionage satellites as well as satellites carrying weapons of mass destruction are to be placed in outer space. While a 30-per cent military use of the Columbia Space Shuttle was planned so far, everything will change in the future, RUDE PRAVO said, referring to a recent speech of Senator Proxmire that an ever greater part of NASA's budget will be spent on military activities and less money will go to the development of science.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS UNION SUPPORTS ARGENTINA

LD171302 Prague CTK in English 1154 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Prague, 17 May (CTK) -- The Secretariat of the International Union of Students issued a statement of solidarity with the people and students of Argentina in connection with the British aggression here Monday.

The British effort to maintain hegemony over the Malvinas is historically ungrounded and violates the sovereignty of the Argentine people. The typically colonial British aggression violates international law, ignores the UN resolutions on countries under colonial rule, humiliates all nations of Latin America, creates another dangerous hotbed of tension and jeopardizes world peace, the statement said.

The secretariat of the International Union of Students supported all efforts leading to a real and peaceful solution of this colonial problem, which would respect the sovereignty of the Argentine people over a part of its territory, and appealed to all its member and friendly unions to take urgent steps to prevent a new great aggression aimed at preserving colonialism, suppressing nations, subordinating them to imperialist plans and jeopardizing peace in the area and in the world.

Argentine students can be sure that more than 100 student organizations of the world, associated in the International Union of Students, will continue to express solidarity with their anti-colonialist struggle for freedom, democracy and social justice, the statement stressed.

ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY'S PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

AU141723 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 May on page 3 carries a 3,400-word interview with Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry, entitled "Let Us Have More Trust in Our Own Strength," devoted to the plans and problems of the country's electrotechnical industry.

Kubat says that the reduced allocation -- as compared with the previous year -- of foreign currency for the purchase of machinery and special technological equipment in the nonsocialist countries has caused his department "grave problems." This measure, however, was necessary to keep the country's balance of payments vis-a-vis the capitalist states even.

His ministry has decided in the coming years to increase the production of single purpose machinery and equipment, which will be made easier because of the stipulations of the improved management system.

In this sphere, Kubat goes on, the CSSR will have to increase its cooperation with the other CEMA countries, particularly with the USSR, although "there are problems," because "not always can we offer an equivalent countervalue for the imports" required by the CSSR electronics industry, a matter of which again speaks in favor of building one's own strong capacities for the production of single purpose machinery.

Speaking about the "development of the component basis," Kubat says that "what bothers us most is that before the start of the production of a new generation of components, prospective users magnify their needs, but as soon as the production is on stream they go to another extreme -- their demand drops to a minimum. This, understandably, evokes nervousness in production and frequently even leads to incorrect conclusions." "As regards the price of components," Kubat says further, "a really radical intervention is needed here. In the past 2 years our ministry has already twice markedly reduced them, and we want to continue" that practice.

Asked why the ministry last year failed to fulfill the plan of deliveries to the nonsocialist countries, Kubat states that the main blame for the export problems lies mainly with the Tesla concern, in which there continue "difficulties in preparing products for export to the nonsocialist countries," the "brake" being, in particular, high production costs, obsolete design and strong competition. To rectify matters, the ministry is preparing measures in the sphere of technical development and structural changes in the production of some varieties of products, and in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, measures aimed at a better interlinkage of production with foreign trade.

Speaking about the development of computer technology, Kubat says that the concept of the development, as discussed at the ministry, proceeds from realistic conditions of the CSSR economy and respects the limited investment means of users as well as the limited possibility of importing entire computer systems and even their individual components. In the coming period the main objective will be orientation toward the united system of electronic computers (JSEP) and the system of small electronic computers (SMEP) of the new generation. "As regards the JSEP computers, in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan deliveries will begin of module [stavebnicove] systems with considerably higher parameters -- the speed in maximum configuration will be more than 800,000 operations per second, the capacity of internal memory will reach 4 megabytes, the capacity of external disk memories up to 6,400 megabytes."

In another part of the interview Kubat says that the CSSR has many clever people, but in our sector "we are fighting for a greater trust in ourselves, in our own strength. Many of our designers and technicians are -- without reason -- pessimists. They underestimate our component and material base and, as a result, also themselves. They claim that it is impossible to create anything progressive in our country, that those 'above' did not give them investments, material means and foreign currency...."

DAILY URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST CONSUMER PSYCHOLOGY

AU171100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Consumption-Oriented Moral"]

[Excerpts] Those who attentively follow what people say and voices from party sessions know that the term "consumption-oriented moral" has come into being as a pejorative ethical category, as something that is alien to the socialist moral, something that deserves to be condemned and criticized. There are many people among us who speak sharply against the "cult of consumption."

They resent the fact that their fellow workers, neighbors or family members spend most of their energy on satisfying their excessive consumer demands. They are alarmed by the fact that a consumption-oriented approach to life is not rare even in our country. They are puzzled that there are people who are not working on their intellect and on promoting qualities which a harmoniously developed person should have but who see the purpose of their life in surrounding themselves with things, in material consumption.

Following the publication of several articles in PRAVDA dealing with petit bourgeois ways, the editorial office received a number of letters that added their voice to the struggle against petit bourgeois manners. However, each of them contained the reproach that petit bourgeois attitudes and a consumption-oriented approach to life can be found even among a number of leading workers and attributed this state of affairs to the insufficient use of criticism and self-criticism in practice.

The greatest role in the uncalled-for development of the consumption-oriented moral is undeniably played by concrete personal example. When the workers see that their supervisor is scrambling for and carrying home scarce goods, we cannot be surprised that they follow his example and contribute to making this merchandise even more scarce. A communist, especially when he holds a leading post, should set an example also in modesty. The natural response to the temporary shortage of some merchandise (it goes without saying that measures eliminating this shortage have a priority) should be a temporary reduction of our consumption. Such would be a conscious approach, and even -- to be more accurate -- the normal approach. This is also the way it always was, when there was a shortage of something, people imposed restraint upon themselves. However, the "consumption-oriented moral" instructs one to disproportionately increase the consumption of precisely such types of merchandise. The "consumption-oriented moral" deprives people of sound judgment, it forces upon them goals with which they possibly disagree in their hearts. Nevertheless, they yield to them.

The fundamental principles of socialist ethics as concentrated in the moral code of the builder of communism show that it is particularly the individualistic and egotistic element of the negative consumption-oriented moral that is irreconcilable with socialist ethics. How can the moral of the participant in and co-creator of the so-called shopping fevers who amasses such a quantity of merchandise as he himself is unable to consume and deliberately deprives others of it possibly be reconciled with socialist ethics? This type of person tends to be much more generous, enterprising and resourceful in the area of consumption than in production, in fulfilling the work duties. Enabling this conduct is, on the one hand, the not always just -- that means socialist -- system of remuneration and, on the other hand, public opinion which in some places venerates people with increased consumption rather than dissociating itself from them.

We have already written several times that public opinion is frequently too lenient toward unsocialist manifestations in the life of our citizens. It is obvious that we cannot afford indifference or acquiescence when it comes to violations of fundamental moral principles, when individuals act against society, when, for example, social ownership means nothing to them and personal ownership is their absolute fetish. The reaction of public opinion is sometimes incomprehensible. In a food store, transgressions by its manager and his deputy were ascertained. It was to be expected that once these transgressions become known the shopping public's attitude to them would change, that distrust would grow stronger, that exactingness and control would increase, that the disappointment of the shoppers' trust would be manifested in the managers' life becoming more difficult. However, nothing like that happened. Rather, the contrary seemed to be the case. One could come across manifestations of solidarity, sympathy.... Many shoppers have all of a sudden begun to greet the managers, they are warmly exchanging views with them and there is not even a trace of condemnation, of disagreement with their enrichment at the expense of society. The exponents of negative public opinion gladly show their activity while those who ought to become active on behalf of socialist ethics are often silent.

Socialist collectivism as a tenet of socialist ethics can be a factor acting intensively against the negative consumption-oriented moral. If there exist at workplaces genuinely informal collectives observing the principles of socialist ethics, it cannot happen that individuals who are part of them yield to the consumption-oriented moral and become slaves of things. However, the truth is that many members of collectives, owing to their petit bourgeois character, even arouse and escalate the scramble for things, preferably exclusive and imported goods. The amount of such things then becomes the measuring rod of a person's value. It is interesting to note that there are relatively few such individuals in the collectives at production workplaces. Rather, they are hatched in offices and at workplaces where, as a rule, work morale is of a low standard.

We cannot close our eyes to phenomena that impede or limit our socialist development. The fact that the consumption-oriented way of life in the West has led people into a blind alley cannot make us believe that the manifestations of the dubious consumption-oriented moral in our country will peter out and disappear by themselves, as they had come into being. Without an effective struggle against them, they will grow like weeds.

PREPARATIONS FOR 1983 WORLD PEACE CONGRESS NOTED

AU141328 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 82 p 2

[Lubomir Trefny interview with Jozef Svirc, deputy chairman of the Slovak Peace Council: "Current Tasks of the Peace Movement"; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] The Czechoslovak peace movement's current activities are marked by preparations for the World Congress of Peace Forces, which will be held in Prague next year, together with the annual session of the World Peace Council. In what stage are the preparations for these important events?

[Answer] As is known, the venue of these two events was approved, on the basis of our political bodies' positive stand, at the Copenhagen session of the World Peace Council Bureau this January. The date of the congress is ideal, especially from the viewpoint that by the end of next year NATO wants to implement its planned deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and we assume that the World Congress of Peace Forces can effectively contribute to shaping public opinion in this respect. We do not conceal that for us, as the host country, this is a very demanding event in all respects which requires extensive preparations. Taking part in the preparations are, above all, social organizations associated in the National Front. Their representatives are members of the Czechoslovak Preparatory Committee. We are already working on propaganda directed abroad. Very soon the first number of CESKOSLOVENSKE MIEROVE NOVOSTI [CZECHOSLOVAK PEACE NEWS] will be issued which will be published in a large edition in four languages. To overcome the information barrier in the Western countries, we cooperate very closely with the World Peace Council, which has its own press [distribution] mechanism and enjoys publicity. The congress should also become a suitable opportunity to popularize the Czechoslovak peace policy and the results of our country's economic and social development. In the course of the congress, groups of delegates will, therefore,visit our factories and cultural and educational facilities, we will organize an exhibition on the contemporary life of the CSSR peoples, film shows and other cultural and social events.

We anticipate that the congress will be attended by 1,800 to 2,000 delegates and 200 to 300 journalists. There will be plenary sessions as well as sessions in commissions, of which there should be six. The appropriate attention will be devoted, of course, to the conclusions of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

DAILY NOTES LOW PRICES, GREAT LOSSES IN EXPORTS

AU171353 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 82 p 2

[Viera Sladeckova article: "Lost Millions Accuse..."]

[Summary] We are accruing considerable losses because our exported products fetch neither the planned prices nor the prices achieved by other foreign producers. At the same time it must be borne in mind that even the planned prices are often below the world prices. "For example, last year the sector of the Slovak Ministry of Industry lost about Kcs163 million in FCO prices [frankoceny] on exports to nonsocialist states (measured in terms of the planned and the actual comparative price index) as a result of achieving lower-than-planned prices. This is not a new fact. After all, in 1978, to give an example, some of our exported products fetched prices that were substantially below the world prices. As regards furniture and parts, it was only 49.1 percent of world prices, as regards footwear 44.7 percent, with respect to glassware 87.8 percent and so forth. Even in exporting tires, foreign producers achieve prices that are up to 40 percent above our prices". The millions lost in this way level accusations against the low standard of managerial, organizational and commercial work; the poor quality of the exported products; the insufficient innovation; the inefficient use of scientific and technical progress; and the lack of the party, trade union and youth organizations' attention to these issues in the production enterprises. It has not yet become the rule in all production organizations to compare the quality of one's own products with the parameters of the top world products. The working people mostly do not even know how effectively or ineffectively their products are being sold on foreign markets. It is high time to thoroughly analyze these problems at all interested workplaces and levels of management to prevent our national economy from losing again millions in exports, millions which it needs so badly.

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO MOSCOW — A delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee headed by Jaroslav Jeneral, its chairman, left Prague, for Moscow today to attend the 19th Congress of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League. The delegation was seen off by Miroslav Slouf, deputy chairman of the Union's Central Committee, and Igor Cherkasov, a counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Prague. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 May 82 LD]

MOSCOW CHURCH CONFERENCE URGES NUCLEAR BAN

DW171229 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0615 GMT 16 May 82

[Dr Udo (Slatny) commentary from Moscow on the church conference in the Soviet capital immediately following the broadcast of the Roman Catholic Sunday morning service -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Another important result of our exchange of experiences, which also overcame or at least tolerated some separating elements, was that we have no reason to despair despite many a disappointment.

In view of the depressing misery of millions of our brothers and sisters in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen, quite justly pointed out that our struggle against a nuclear catastrophe must also and always be viewed as a struggle for the future of these peoples. Nuclear disarmament, after all, would release funds of veritably astronomic magnitudes for the worldwide solution of economic and many environment protection problems, for the effective satisfaction of the most urgent needs of the whole world population ranging from pure water and adequate food to equal educational chances and safe jobs for all.

The goal is clear, the appeal of Moscow to the members of all religions states in part, and quite justly so: If we take our moral responsibility for cooperation seriously, we can change the course of responsibility for cooperation seriously, we can change the course of history. This is why all religions of the world with one voice should condemn as immoral any development, production, testing, deployment and use of nuclear weapons. Let us begin now, unless you have already done so. Let us start talking and acting and, above all, praying full of hope and confidence.

If the words of the appeal meet with open hearts and willing hands in the churches and congregations this relations world conference will have carried us an important step further on our common pilgrimage to a world without war. As good as it is to know that all of us are the children of one Father and that mankind is a family with a common past, as it were, as much as this knowledge containing a commitment which the patriarch of Armenia phrased at the conference: It obligates us to do everything in our power to become a family of peoples with a common future as well.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS NICARAGUA

LD171414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Managua, 17 May (ADN) -- Bilateral relations between the GDR and Nicaragua are developing commensurate with the fraternal relations between the two countries, a joint statement on the visit to Nicaragua by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer notes. The GDR guest visited Managua 13-16 May.

The statement continues: "In the assessment of the international situation both sides agreed to condemn the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles which threaten the world through the unrestrained arms race. The two sides expressed their agreement to support the preservation of world peace and the continuation of the process of detente."

Both sides support the peace initiative proposed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and advocate the immediate start of negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The GDR and Nicaragua pay tribute to the importance of the Nonaligned Movement for improved international relations. The GDR emphatically affirms its support for all initiatives for safeguarding peace and for stability in Central America. All conflicts, the two sides stress, should be resolved peacefully with due regard for the UN Charter and international law.

GOETTING DELEGATION MEETS WITH MEXICAN MINISTERS

LD151304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 May (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber delegation headed by its deputy president, Gerald Goetting, which is visiting Mexico at the invitation of the Mexican Federal Congress had a meeting at the weekend with Mexican Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz to exchange views on international and bilateral questions. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Citing the joint communique on the occasion of the state visit to Mexico last year by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, both sides stressed the efforts to further intensity the fruitful mutual relations and to support the securing of peace. Gerald Goetting praised the plan of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for securing peace in Central America and the Caribbean.

He gave an assurance that this significant initiative has the GDR's full support. Both politicians agreed that the present visit of the GDR People's Chamber delegation will contribute to the further deepening of the dynamically developing bilateral relations. They said that the Falklands conflict demands a political solution in accordance with the corresponding UN proposals.

At the ensuing cordial reception given by Mexican Interior Minister Enrique Olivares Santana, the People's Chamber delegation gave information on the active peace struggle of the people of the GDR. Olivares Santana expressed his satisfaction with the good relations between the GDR and Mexico and with the fruitful cooperation between the parliaments of both countries which serve peace and understanding among peoples.

REPORTAGE ON CYPRIOT COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

SED Greetings

AU141056 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the 15th Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Congress. The message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear Comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the 15th AKEL Congress.

The GDR communists reaffirm on this occasion their solidarity with your party which consistently struggles for the social and national interests of the working people of Cyprus.

Thanks to its principled, creative Marxist-Leninist policy AKEL has become an influential and respected political force in the country. The SED supports the just demands by AKEL and all democratic forces of Cyprus for a peaceful and just solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN decisions and the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. It strongly condemns the dangerous plans of imperialism and reaction to divide Cyprus and change it into a NATO outpost.

Between the SED and AKEL there are fraternal relations of many years, which are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our parties are jointly struggling against the peace-endangering intensified armament and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, for securing peace in the world. They regard it as the primary task of all peace forces to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the European Continent. The SED and AKEL firmly support the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the new initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union aiming at implementing this program.

The SED Central Committee wishes the 15th AKEL Congress every success, being certain that it will contribute toward further strengthening the mass influence of the AKEL as well as toward strengthening a broad alliance of all anti-imperialist and democratic forces of Cyprus.

Pisnik Speaks at Meeting

LD160850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0305 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Nicosia, 16 May (ADN) -- Alois Pisnik, member of the SED Central Committee, has presented fraternal militant greetings from the SED to the 15th Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] Congress. The head of the SED delegation to the congress spoke at a meeting of the biggest party organization in the Nicosia area in Dhali this weekend. He said: "The patriotic and democratic forces of Cyprus will always have loyal comrades in the GDR people in the struggle for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem." There is full identity with AKEL in the view "that the communist movement, true to its historic mission and its glorious traditions, bears special responsibility for the peace struggle."

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent fraternal militant greetings to Ezekias Papaioannou on his reelection as AKEL general secretary.

Pisnik Meets Papaioannou

LD171528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Nicosia, 17 May (ADN) -- Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL], received the SED Central Committee delegation attending the 15th AKEL Congress, for a friendly and comradely talk in Nicosia today. Delegation head Alois Pisnik, member of the SED Central Committee, conveyed fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated by Papaioannou.

During the exchange of views Pisnik said the AKEL congress was a great event in the life of the communists and of the Cyprus people. He wished AKEL continued success in its difficult fight and said the Cypriot communists will always have a loyal ally in the SED.

Ezekias Papaioannou underlined that AKEL would permit no deviation whatever from Marxism-Leninism. Thanks to its clear positions on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism the party has a great influence among the people of Cyprus. The general secretary emphasized: "Our fight is difficult, large parts of the country are occupied by NATO troops; we have British military bases on our island which are used for American espionage installations."

He promised that AKEL will do everything to help frustrate imperialism's plans to turn Cyprus into a NATO military bridgehead. "We are convinced that our fight for a sovereign, territorially independent, federative nonaligned and demilitarized Cyprus will be victorious," Papaioannou said. He thanked the GDR people and the SED for their fraternal support and active solidarity in this difficult fight.

GERSTNER REVIEWS LPG LAW, AGRICULTURAL STATUS

DW171059 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 16 May 82

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] Ever since the committee for the preparation of the peasants congress in November 1981 adopted the drafts for the congress and introduced the LPG law, a lively discussion had started in the villages which then climaxed in the kreis peasants' conferences. At the congress it was announced that 11,441 people made suggestions concerning these documents. We can say that thousands of LPG peasants wrote the decisions which the congress adopted the day before yesterday. This is concrete cooperation of the working people in the economic policy of their country; this is socialist democracy in action.

The picture of our agriculture resulting from this information and the peasants congress with its refreshing discussion is positive. This emerges from the fact that GDR agricultural production alone increased several times over while the manpower decreased from 2.4 million to 800,000 people. All we can say to that is: fewer people produced more. Labor productivity in our agriculture increased fourfold; we have a technically well-equipped, modern socialist agriculture. The number of working people, however, must not decrease any further. Erich Honecker mentioned at the congress that for the first time this year the number of workers in the country side increased.

With the greater rate of labor productivity we have succeeded in feeding ourselves, something that had never been possible in this territory in former times. Today the GDR is among the countries having the highest per-capita consumption of all important foodstuffs. For several weeks, the adversary has been trying to distort the picture of the GDR's agriculture and to insinuate that we have committed errors in agricultural policy. Obviously this is what he contributes to the peasants congress. Yet, the facts tell us something different. In retrospect we can only say that our agricultural policy from the very outset proved to be correct and successful in all phases.

It goes without saying, dear listeners, that problems also occur in a large economic branch and in open-air operation to boot. There are newly emerging questions of development which need to be solved. Our agriculture, too, feels the effects of the costs of the price explosions on the world market during the past several years, the increasing energy shortage and, for 1 year now, the economic war which Reagan has been forcing on the socialist countries -- especially the misuse of grain deliveries as a strategic weapon.

Under these conditions, of which the LPG peasants are perfectly aware, agriculture -- just as all other economic branches -- proposes to increase its performance in the next few years at a much greater pace than we envisaged at the 10th party congress. This is the proper reply to the imperialist challenge.

The crux of the matter is the increase in grain production. What forms the great task is the complete replacement of the grain imports, Erich Honecker said in his concluding speech. The production level of last year amounts to 38 quintals per hectare on republic average, and that is considerable. In the case of wheat it is 44 quintals. By the expiration of the current 5-year plan we intend to achieve a per-hectare average of 39.5 quintals. The target is 10.4 million tons of grain by 1985.

For this purpose it is planned to increase the per-hectare yields, and an additional 120,000 hectares is to be made available for grain cultivation. Each square meter of land must be utilized. And this is being put into practice seriously. All you need to do, dear listeners, is take a look around the villages. During the discussion at the peasants congress it was said that the fields must be cultivated up to the road edges, and this has been incorporated as part of the resolution.

PCP'S VILARIGUES INTERVIEWED ON OPORTO INCIDENTS

LD170902 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 16 May (MTI) -- The internal situation in Portugal, its reasons and the possible consequences were analyzed by Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Portugal Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in a TV interview broadcast by "HET," a political programme of the Hungarian television, Sunday evening. (The Portuguese politician paid a visit to Hungary between May 13 and 16 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Speaking about the bloody incident in Oporto on May Day and the demonstrations following it, he said inter alia: "The event in Oporto was a national provocation designed by the government. The local authorities had nothing to do with it. The local authorities did not ask the force of arms to help and those, who interfered, arrived from Lisbon. The provocation was designed to prevent the workers from celebrating May Day at the traditional place. The forces of arms took brutal measures, killed two persons and injured several hundreds and not 80 as it was stated. Nevertheless, workers celebrated May Day at the traditional place, with the participation of some 120,000 peoples.

"The general strike announced after the events in Oporto, which was followed by a mass rally organized by 150 trade unions, protested not only against the murders, though the reason for it was the murder of the workers. The strike, similarly to that one on February 12, was of political character. Its participants demanded the government resign and the Assembly of the republic to be dissolved, as well as to advance elections. In addition, they protested against the revision of the 1976 Constitution. In their opinion the revision of the Constitution is aimed at depriving the head of state from its military power. If it happened and the present government remained to be in power and had the opportunity for appointing military leaders, democracy in Portugal would be endangered and the struggle of workers sharpened.

"But the revision of the Constitution has been carried out in practice, the reactionary forces in power succeeded to form a common platform with the socialist party -- and it is a capitulation of the socialist party. Thus the situation would become serious, if the plenary meeting of the ssembly of the republic passed these agreements. However, it is not sure that it will happen. Why? Because there are many members of the socialist party, who do not support Mario Soares's faction," said Sergio Vilarigues in conclusion.

GASPAR MEETS WITH WFTU LEADERS ON 17 MAY

LD171748 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 17 May (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, had talks with WFTU Vice-President Karel Hoffmann and Secretary-General Ibrahim Zakariya in Hungary. The parleys touched on the resolutions from the 10th World Trade Union Congress and topical issues related to the international trade union movement.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR, PUJA GREET SFRY COUNTERPARTS

LD171734 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 17 May (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, cabled his greetings to Petar Stambolic on occasion of his being elected president of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, greeted in a cable Milka Planinc, on occasion of her being elected president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja cabled his greetings to Lazar Mojsov, on occasion of his being elected secretary for foreign affairs on the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

CPSU CC SECRETARY RUSAKOV ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD171224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary has arrived in Poland at the invitation of the party Central Committee. The Soviet guest was greeted at the airport by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Wlodzimierz Natorf, head of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee. Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Poland, was present.

Meets With Jaruzelski, Czyrek

LD171816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] We have just received a PAP report concerning the visit paid to our country by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet visitor, PAP reports, was received by the first secretary of the party, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the meeting, problems regarding development of contacts between PZPR and CPSU party organizations were discussed. In this context it was stressed that exchanges of delegations of party workers as well as contacts between party organizations active in social organizations and worker collectives are in favor of a better familiarization with experiences of the two fraternal parties as such contacts play an important role in the process of further strengthening the friendship between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union.

In accordance with the decisions made by Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev during the stay of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic in Moscow this March, undertakings aimed at further comprehensive development of Polish-Soviet cooperation are being successfully implemented. This cooperation corresponds to the interests of both countries and it plays an essential role in the process of resolving the current problems of strengthening the positions of socialism in Poland. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding.

Konstantin Rusakov was also received by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. During their meeting, problems concerning the present international situation were discussed. The meeting confirmed a full convergence of views on all issues discussed.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2000 GMT on 17 May adds: "The Soviet guest also met with Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society."]

PAPER SAYS WEST PREPARED 'MAY OFFENSIVE'

LD150958 Warsaw PAP in English 2812 GMT 15 May 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP) -- In a commentary on cooperation of socialist states ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today wrote that "great historic achievements of the party on the road of the building of socialism kept awake those strategists of imperialist subversion who call themselves 'our friends' today. In the name of this friendship they are imposing brutal economic sanctions on us to aggravate our difficulties and, at the same time, are organizing anti-Polish political actions aimed at heating the atmosphere of tensions in Poland. Incidents in May are meaningful consequences of that. They prove that imperialist forces in the West and anti-socialist forces in Poland did not give up their plans for confrontation with the people's power and with the society which, in its majority, supports efforts of the Martial Council of National Redemption and the government."

"Knowing that, the enemies of People's Poland guided by centres of anti-communist and anti-Polish subversion prepared the so-called May offensive," the paper observed.

"This means that the enemy losing the battle does not give up fight, he changes tactics, but strategic aims remain the same. The cold war forces in the West still exert significant influence on the policy of imperialist governments. The most modern history shows that under the influence of those forces the main strategic goal of the U.S. policy in the past was to stop communism ", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

TRYBUNA LUDU Comment

LD151304 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0200 GMT 15 May 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP) -- There are no grounds for complacency as a result of the May experience. The victory of sense and of the feeling of responsibility in society, first of all in the working class, is valuable and gives strength. One should, however, realize that the political enemy will not clear the field, (?will not) lay down his weapons and without disdaining any means, will instigate further, Anna Pawlowska writes in TRYBUNA LUDU. The struggle is, after all, for the highest stake. One needs to realize also how much depends precisely on us, on the positions of party organizations and of all party members. The further destiny of youth, part of which has so far succumbed most frivolously and most easily to any hostile slogans and incitement, also depends on us to no small degree.

What is necessary first of all is that we, as a party, should have risen to the political tasks a month ago. In my view, the author writes, what is needed first of all is to further strengthen our ideological unity and our readiness to oppose every evil in everyday life. (?We need to) meet half-way the doubts that people still have and (?we need to adopt) an uncompromising attitude in the face of any attempt to disturb the internal calm which is being achieved with so much difficulty.

PAPER DESCRIBES INCIDENT INVOLVING U.S. DIPLOMATS

AU171005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 82 p 5

[J.O. report: "Moves Contradicting National Interests -- Caught Red-Handed" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] AS REPORTED YESTERDAY, SECURITY SERVICE FUNCTIONARIES OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS DETAINED DR RYSZARD HERCZYNSKI AT THE MOMENT WHEN HE HANDED OVER TO TWO AMERICAN DIPLOMATS MATERIAL DAMAGING TO OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS, TO THE INTERESTS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. COL ZBIGNIEW WISLOCKI, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONARY IN THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, GAVE US ON TUESDAY FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THAT EVENT, THOSE WHOSE PUBLICATION OF COURSE IS HARMLESS TO THE SUMMARY INVESTIGATION INITIATED BY THE SUPREME MILITARY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE.

It is appropriate to remember that more or less 2 years ago American special services distinctly stepped up their activity in our country. American intelligence employs various ways and means to obtain information. The classic agency espionage, such as that, for example, practiced by Walewski who was tried recently, with a whole kit of technical equipment, means of communication, code and so forth, is just one of the forms of intelligence activity. Official and social meetings, interviews, the exchanges of views, and -- on such occasions -- the delivery of information about various things -- all that is, after all, perfectly legal. For example, meetings with scientists, artists, technicians, economists or journalists are among the routine or even obligatory activities performed by diplomats.

No matter how vague, there is a dividing line between social or cognitive contacts, on the one hand, and activity in breach of the law, on the other. For example, Rurarz did not need any classic espionage equipment, because he had many other chances to convey information.

It is to be added that after 13 December, American specialists in various fields of technology, science and humanities became particularly eager to visit Poland and to get in touch with our educational establishments and institutes. Poland continues to be in favor of such contacts and is interested in promoting cooperation. However, it was evident that for many persons such motives for their visits to Poland were merely a pretext. Also an interest in the events occuring in Poland was only natural, but views were frequently exchanged in the apartments belonging to Solidarity figures, and materials and information found their way to the aktivs of opposition groups in the country and abroad. Those were two-way channels.

For example, when a diplomat meets several times within a month persons who for years have been engaged in opposition activities, when those meetings are conspiratorial and when they are used for the delivery of specific materials to be dispatched by "safe channels" abroad, to concrete persons notorious for their anti-Polish activities there, such "talks" must not be regarded as a normal diplomatic activity. Moreover, when such meetings are used to air dozens of questions and to supply assessments and suggestions, by no means private, with the intention of conveying them to opposition figures and groups within the country, their nature in unequivocal.

Guided by the raison d'etat, the Polish authorities will not permit normal diplomatic activity to be used as a communications channel between persons known for specific antistate acts -- not opinions -- in the country and decisionmaking centers in the West. What we have in mind in this case are both specific decisionmaking centers in the United States and Solidarity figures who are now acting against Poland abroad.

However, let us go back to the event discussed. In the apartment there were five persons: Ryszard Herczynski; Prof Wladyslaw Fiszdon; John William Zerolis, science attache of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw; James Daniel Howard, first secretary for cultural affairs of the U.S. Embassy; and a certain lady whose presence there was quite certainly accidental.

Security service functionaries saw the American diplomats literally at the moment they opened the door and at the instance when materials were handed to the visitors. After routine identification, the personal documents were immediately returned to the diplomats, but a package of letters and materials obtained by Zerolis from Herczynski was taken away. It is still premature to discuss the substance of those letters and materials, but it was unequivocally against the vital interests of the Polish People's Republic. It involved the situation in Solidarity, an assessment of the current events in the country, as well as of the moods in scientific circles; there were also publications by counterrevolutionary groups in the country and materials concerning the sabotage of martial law.

Moreover, let us bear in mind that Ryszard Herczynski was interned on 13 December, but did not even spend 2 days in isolation. He was released at his own request and the request of his scientist colleagues. He signed a document obliging him to abstain from activity against our country's interests. Indeed, he abstained from such activity, but only for 2 weeks. Later on he maintained many contacts with foreign diplomats.

Since there have been rumors here and there that Prof Fiszdon, former pro-rector of Warsaw University, had been detained, too, we have been informed that that fact did not take place.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comments

LD171518 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May (PAP) -- In an article commenting the recent expulsion from Poland of two U.S. diplomats who engaged in activities incompatible with their status, the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI charged that "there have been many instances in the recent period when CIA operatives working as diplomats did more than just gather information on the formation of oppositionist strutures in Poland. They actively participated in the shaping and consolidation of these structures.

"The forms of such an activity varied. Among other things, they included granting of 'subsidies' as 'rewards' for active participation in opposition activity or as an 'inducement' to its continuation. Usually, these bribes had the guise of scholarships or awards granted by various 'public' or state foundations. An example of this was the veritable flood of all kinds of 'prizes' for some activists in Poland for the activities of the so-called free trade unions or defence of human rights in 1981

"Assistance also took the form of various kinds of equipment, such as printing and duplicating or communications units. In the present situation sending in printing and similar equipment has become significantly more difficult. Under these circumstances intelligence agencies, without any hesitation, are using shipments of humanitarian aid to Poland to smuggle in equipment and materials," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

DAILY PAPER SCORES WESTERN RADIO PROPAGANDA

LD171256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 17 May 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] SZTANDAR MLODYCH writes on the subject of false friends:

For several months now our country has been the object of interference without precedent conducted with the aid of the Western radio stations. The programs broadcast by the radio stations in the West are not just based on their own programs, but also on the publications of the Western press, on agency reports, on public statements made by politicians and various persons. (Wojciech Wisniewski), author of an extensive article entitled "The Western Radio Stations on the Offensive", says these radio stations are resorting to the most diverse, the most cheaply lying tricks in their propaganda directed against Poland.

Thus, for instance, Solidarity is presented as the sole authentic representative of society, and at the same time as the guarantor of democratic transformations in Poland. The aim is to show that before 13 December Solidarity was an exclusively constructive force. When interpreting martial law, such terms as a great nation enslaved by a military regime, the gagged mouths of the nation, the best sons of the nation in prison cells, are employed in order to create a better effect, terminology from the years of World War II is used. The authorities are defined as an occupier, and the term collaborator is reserved for those who cooperate with the authorities. There is also talk of concentration camps, torture and the like. Poland's lack of sovereignty is often stressed. All the authorities' decisions are treated as enforced from or worked out in Moscow.

Continuing to analyze another variety of the lying information of the Western mass media dealing with the situation in Poland, the author states that the moment the use of methods of this kind failed to disturb the process of stabilization, programs in the form of instructions were stepped up, inspiring the young to antistate acts. The anniversary of the 3 May constitution was chosen as a dress rehearsal for an organized demonstration [wystapiene]. At the moment the radio stations are reporting on preparations for the next organized events and are reminding one, by the way, where one can get gasoline for the bottles, how to wage street battles, where to hide, writes (Wojceich Wisniewski) in SZTANDAR MLODYCH.

RADIO DECRIES SOLZHENITSYN AWARD FOR WALESA

LD180202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The venomous anti-Polish campaign in the United States has intensified. The awarding yesterday by Catholic University [words indistinct] of an honorary doctorate and the Solzhenitsyn Foundation Prize to Lech Walesa is a case in point. The doctorate aroused particular controversy in the United States. The university, directed by the Dominican order, proposed that Walesa, absent from the ceremony, should be represented by Romuald Spasowski, the former Polish ambassador to the United States.

The so-called "Old Polonia" protested against that suggestion considering that a communist dignitary of long standing does not deserve the honor of receiving a doctor's degree on Walesa's behalf. The ceremony was finally held without Spasowski's participation. The Solzhenitsyn prize, awarded for anticommunist activity, was received on behalf of the recipient by Father (Blachnicki), who is living abroad.

This was completely ignored by the U.S. mass media. Both events were extensively reported only in propaganda programs broadcast to Poland.

Another example of the anti-Polish campaign in the United States was a meeting organized near Washington on the occasion of sending gifts to our country from the American people. During this meeting (John Davis), the director of the East European department of the State Department, said Poland is living through a black period, the Polish Government's programs are collapsing, Solidarity represents the majority of the population and the United States believes that it will cause the fall of the Polish Government. The PAP correspondent in the United States reports that the State Department representative later tried to withdraw part of this statement.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN STREET DISTURBANCES

LD170850 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 17 May 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May (PAP) -- In an article headlined "False Prompters," the PUWP CC paper TRYBUNA LUDU said that "the participation of school youth in various street incidents which occurred in recent days became highly disquieting for a remarkable part of society.

"This deep concern voiced by many of our readers -- parents, workers, party members, teachers -- must be therefore transformed as quickly as possible into an honest analysis of the causes which produce similar behaviours as well as a wise programme of prophylactic, educational actions, which would make it possible to avoid situations requiring the intervention of law enforcement forces," emphasized the daily of the PUWP Central Committee.

Rectors Deplore Unrest

LD150952 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP) -- The minister of science, higher schools and technology, Prof. Benon Miskiewicz today chaired a conference of rectors at higher schools which reviewed current problems facing the higher education institutions.

Evaluating the posture of the academic milieu towards events which occurred in the first half of this month, the conference deplored the fact that irresponsible groups of students and academics took part in the events. Although attempts to draw large numbers of students into disturbances have failed, even isolated cases of disrupting peace and order in higher schools should not be taken lightly. The conference urged that the higher school's educational function should be strengthened and overt infringements and hostile anti-state activity should not be tolerated.

The conference stressed the need for reactivating the self-government movement among students.

COURT SENTENCES MORE MARTIAL LAW OFFENDERS

AU171128 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 May 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Sentences for Activity Against the Public Order"]

[Text] The Warsaw military district court has dealt under summary jurisdiction with the case whereby leaflets containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances were distributed at the railway rolling stock repair works in Nowy Sacz and at other plants and factories in this city. The court sentenced the following:

Jozef Jarecki, aged 31, employed at the railway rolling stock repair works and a former member of Solidarity's factory committee; Tadeusz Piasecki, aged 32 and a former full-time employee of Solidarity's interfactory founding committee in Nowy Sacz; and Krzysztof Weglowski-Krol, aged 21, employed as an electrical fitter at the railway rolling stock repair works in Nowy Sacz; were each sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years.

Zbigniew Lesniak, aged 32 and employed at the railway rolling stock repair works in Nowy Sacz as an electrician, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 4 years plus loss of civic rights for 2 years.

Mieczyslaw Gorski, aged 28 and employed at the railway rolling stock repair works as an electrician; and Krzysztof Witkowski, aged 24 and employed at a Nowy Sacz building combine as a driver-mechanic, were each sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years plus loss of civic rights for 2 years.

Waiving summary jurisdiction, the same court sentenced the following under normal proceedings: Tadeusz Nitka, aged 30 and employed at the railway rolling stock repair works in Nowy Sacz as a locksmith, received deprivation of freedom for 2 years; and Tadeusz Zengel, aged 40 and employed at the railway rolling stock repair works as an electrician, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 1 year, suspended for 4 years, plus a fine of Z15,000.

The following were arrested in Worclaw in connection with summary proceedings: Agnieszka S., aged 25 and employed up to 13 December 1981 at the Solidarity regional headquarters in Wroclaw as an editor; Anna B., aged 25 and employed up to 13 December 1981 at the Solidarity regional headquarters in Wroclaw as a program editor of Solidarity radio; and Sabina G., aged 38 and employed at the "Zeto" electronic calculator works in Wroclaw as an assistant. They were accused of continuing their union activity by organizing facilities in the homes of Solidarity members for the duplication of illegal publications, including the "lower Silesian solidarity" paper, the distribution of leaflets, writings and printed matter signed by Solidarity, and for giving material aid to former activists of this union.

Nine persons have been arrested in connection with this case, including those named above.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE ILLEGAL PRINTING PRESS

LD141630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Security services and militia officials from the voivodship headquarters of the civic militia in Piotrkow Trybunalski have eliminated the latest printing press producing illegal leaflets and bulleting with an antistate content.

They were printed and distributed in Belchatow by a group of a dozen or so former members of NSZZ Solidarity in defiance of the martial law regulations in force in our country.

The publications contained untrue information aimed at evoking dissatisfaction and unrest among society. They also contained lists of so-called collaborators -- people who had shown loyalty to the state authorities.

Besides posters and leaflets, seven issues of a bulletin entitled War Solidarity [Solidarnosc Wojenna] and an appeal to the inhabitants of Belchatow were printed.

PLANNING OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

LD171928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Debts, together with the fact that the economy is out of gear, are responsible for the fact that Poland is drastically restricting imports from Western countries. Economic sanctions against Poland have made the difficulties in our foreign trade deeper still. We have become confronted with the necessity of adapting our economy to current conditions, basing its long-term development on other premises than those even a short time ago.

The concept of reorientation which is often used at the moment can be applied to emergency undertakings, Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, stated in an interview with a PAP journalist. In the case of our current economic policy, one should speak of a broadening and deepening of economic cooperation with socialist countries and with the Soviet Union in particular.

We are proposing to our socialist partners the joint use of idle potential in our industry, the utilization of some licenses purchased by Poland and the joint completion of investment projects suspended by us. However, on a long-term scale Poland and our partners in CEMA must solve four strategic problems: provision of food, securing sources of power, inflow of new technologies and supplies of raw materials.

We must also, Stanislaw Dlugosz said, increase agricultural productivity, develop the power engineering industry and develop the effectiveness of scientific research so that we can rise to the world level in the quality of processing industry production, at least in export areas. There are significant reserves also in the broadening of exchange with Third World countries which can be used to stimulate our own economic growth, Stanislaw Dlugosz stated.

PAP Interview

LD172204 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May (PAP) -- Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Ministers Stanislaw Dlugosz said in an interview for PAP:

"In the first quarter of 1982 Poland's imports from capitalist countries (?slipped) to 57 per cent while those from socialist countries amounted to some 110 per cent when compared with a similar period last year. This tendency will probably hold for the entire year.

"Some sort of reorientation was imposed on Poland to a great extent by Western countries. At present we are working on introducing deeper changes in geographical directions of Poland's foreign trade included in an appropriate resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers last April.

"Political factors exert an exceptionally great influence on international economic cooperation. They were always exerting their influence but were particularly noticeable over the past few months. It should be also stressed that probably never before has the West made it so clear to Poland that it was ready to employ chemical and financial instruments to harm us unless we were obedient."

"In relations with other countries it is difficult to untie the knot of economics with politics, but why not to take into account the case when the political interest converges with the economic one? The 1970's witnessed detente in East-West platform and the political factor stimulated cooperation then. On the other hand, opposite tendencies can be noticed now. This most probably results from global assumptions of the U.S. policy and generally expected worsening of the world economic situation, which was broadly discussed at the EEC summit.

"It may be assumed, then, that the 1980's will bring about, and have already brought about, qualitative changes in East-West economic relations. The integration of Poland's economy with the economies of the CMEA countries is, to a far greater extent, not only a political choice but also an economic interest.

"We have to end with technological dependence on the West as soon as possible and pass to our own solution to finally become an exporter of technology, particularly to the Third World countries. This does not mean the willingness to break off technological ties with the West. The point is in making them more equivalent and based on the principle of partnership, and not establishing them as a result of fascination over a product."

"One should not look at imports of raw materials, spare parts and co-production components from the West in a catastrophic way. The value of those imports totals 1.5-2 billion dollars a year. It does not seem to me that this is such a barrier which Poland is not able to overcome, especially when we reschedule payments of our foreign debts. Increasing (?those) imports should pay us off in still greater increase of exports.

"Three phenomena are being pointed out as those hampering cooperation within the CMEA, namely, lack of complementary character, i.e. the fact that the economies of different CMEA countries are not complementary to one another, debts in the West which require economic expansion to the West, and slower pace of development of the CMEA countries.

"The lower pace of growth of the CMEA countries is a relative thing. The fact is that against the rest of the world, and particularly over a long time interval, the socialist community gives evidence of better growth indices. I am convinced that the CMEA will find sufficient stimulators, both within itself and in cooperation with the Third World countries, to start a new dynamic stage of development.

"The CMEA debts total some 75 billion dollars, Poland accounting for more than one-third of those debts. This requires an expansion of exports to hard currency markets, which consequently must be conducive to technical integration of participants of that exchange, though it will also stimulate competition.

"While remembering about lessons from the recent years, when the policy of protectionism applied by the majority of Western countries hampered Poland's exports and her reaching decent prices, we have to simultaneously and intensively develop international division of labor of socialist states. This will make it possible to weaken the negative influence of the policy of Western states and variations of the economic situation on the CMEA.

"All the formal speeches by the Polish authorities strongly emphasize our will to have an open economy. It is not us who introduced economic sanctions. The tightening of Poland's cooperation with the CMEA does not mean turning her back on the West. In my opinion the stronger the link of the CMEA Poland becomes, the faster its role in trade with the West becomes greater. This requires, however, normalization of relations. [Words indistinct] reorientation, by no means, can be considered as either an attempt at autarky or (?concluding) into the CMEA only."

MATERIAL ECONOMY UNDER SECRETARY RECALLED

LD172156 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May (PAP) -- The Polish prime minister has recalled Dr Tadeusz Wojciechowski from the post of under secretary at the Ministry of Material Economy on the motion of the material economy minister.

AUSTRIAN MEDIA INTERVIEW DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI

AU150820 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1945 GMT 14 May 82

[Exclusive interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslav Rakowski by Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi, East European Affairs Specialist for Austrian Radio and Television Service (ORF), during 11-13 May visit to Vienna -- recorded in German, date not given; portions in parentheses provided from radio version broadcast by Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1015 GMT on 14 May]

[Text] [Question] Mr Premier, martial law has now been in effect for 5 months. General Jaruzelski and you set out with the idea of bringing about stabilization and achieving progress regarding the economic reform. How do you assess the success of these 5 months?

[Answer] During the past 5 months we certainly did in some way achieve positive development, although this development is restricted by the very bad situation of the economy. In other words, we cannot always do what we want. Quite apart from that, I am convinced that we have already achieved an important contribution toward the stabilization of the situation in Poland -- for example, in the field of the economy and in politics. Many difficulties and obstacles still exist but one must not say that since 13 December we have been helpless, so to speak, or that we have not taken any steps forward.

(And as far as economic reform is concerned, despite these difficulties we have nevertheless already begun with the economic reform. The reform is underway. (?But naturally) we need some time for it. We need a certain stabilization of the social situation -- one does need time for, for, for... [interviewer interrupts])

[Question] But it certainly is impossible to promote economic reform if the population, above all the intelligentsia, do not participate. You yourself have, after all, in the past few weeks repeatedly complained that support is lacking, above all, from the intelligentsia.

[Answer] As far as the population is concerned, the situation is very differentiated. Various strata of the population exist which are remote from politics. They want to be left in peace. They wish to have some sort of security -- that is, they want to feel safe in our society. As far as the intelligentsia is concerned, the situation cannot be generalized either. I have above all referred to the intellectuals because they are an almost closed stratum in Poland, and it is true that many of these intellectuals -- but not all of them -- today still hold certain neutral positions with respect to us.

[Question] Or an intransigent position?

[Answer] Yes, naturally. But the situation is entirely different in the sector of the technical intelligentsia, that is, those people who are involved in daily operations in the sense that they must work actively as a result of the circumstances. For example, a director or technician, an engineer or a technical scientist is much more strongly involved in daily life than an intellectual. Hence, I repeat: We are confronted with a very colorful or very harsh political card. It is not true that all are against us, nor is it true that all are for us. But I hope, and this is my conviction, that we just need time because -- and there is no doubt about it -- whatever took place in Poland in the 15 months between August 1980 and December 1981 was a sort of upheaval or a great overturning, and what happened on 13 December also was a great surprise for many people, or people simply were shaken by this act. Hence one needs time for ... [interviewer interrupts]

[Question] Mr Premier, your thesis -- if I am not mistaken -- and the thesis of the Jaruzelski government was that once martial law was established the people would be disappointed, or shocked, for some time, but then they would gradually get used to this normalization. Has this calculation worked out, or do you believe, in view of the recent disturbances which we have witnessed, that this concept has not worked after all? And if such disturbances were to occur again, what would happen next? Is an exacerbation to be expected if the disturbances continue? Warnings to that effect have come, from among others, yourself.

[Answer] Yes, if these disturbances continue, then of course one has to expect, perhaps not an exacerbation, but one has to expect that martial law will remain in effect for a while. During the past few months, especially in April -- at the end of April, we already dismantled martial law in many fields. That was a policy of dismantling you see?

([Question] But the people rather tend to remember the picture of the disturbances than the ... [Rakowski interrupts]

([Answer] Unfortunately, unfortunately. But it was not we who started the disturbances. It was not we who organized these disturbances.)

[Question] But let us stick to the form of martial law. It still is a state of war or of emergency which does not let people feel the full edge of reprisals as in other military dictatorships.

[Answer] Yes, yes. After all we are not in love with martial law.

[Question] On the other hand this form of martial law makes it possible for Solidarity to obviously get rather well organized, for publications to appear regularly. It enables people to put their radio or television sets on windowsills during newscasts, to put candles in windows, to continue to rebuild the cross on Warsaw's Victory Square. Can your government actually live with this Solidarity in the underground -- if I may call it that -- or do you expect, do you think that...[Rakowski interrupts]

[Answer] Sure we can live with it, but we cannot find any common language with these people -- that is the most important aspect, first of all. Second, I should like to say that all the phenomena you have mentioned here are not of a mass nature in Poland. Third, there can be no doubt that we are living in a dramatic hour, in hard times for our people and our nation, or our state. But I myself do not regard this period as a national calamity that will last forever, or for years to come. It is a phenomenon which has many negative consequences, and it is quite clear that the people [words indistinct] or whole groups of the people are dissatisfied with it, but I do not consider martial law, or the state of emergency, a national calamity.

[Question] Can one gather from this that you continue to stick to the idea that this resistance — which many believe is actually increasing -- to this slogan: The winter is yours, the spring will be ours. But the spring has actually brought a strengthening of the resistance. So you maintain the view that this resistance will gradually wear off as time goes by and that in the long run things will get back to normal?

[Answer] I do maintain this view because I am of the opinion, I am convinced, that we are pursuing, and will continue to pursue, a policy which conforms with the principal interests of our people. And we know that this is the only policy we can pursue. There is no other way. And if we say that we cannot return to the times of August 1980 then we do not believe that this is just a slogan. This is reality. Naturally, if in my view somebody would like to return, he would be, so to speak, a lonely pedestrian.

And we hold the view that what we need now in Poland is a daily dialogue with society, at various levels and in various ways. And we are doing that, perhaps not, so to speak... [Rakowski gropes for words; interviewer suggests "enough"] enough, or not perfectly, but it is part of our program.

[Question] But, Mr Premier, if one speaks of a dialogue, then probably for the majority of all Poles that still means with Solidarity, with its 10 million members, and the question of how the trade union...

[Rakowski interrupts] 8,200,000; 2,800,000 branch trade union members and 600,000 autonomous trade union members -- not 10 million.

[Question] Whatever the exact figures may be -- the figures that are given vary -- I think the question remains: What will become of the trade union, what will become of Solidarity?

[Answer] I believe that the question of Solidarity is actually a question of secondary importance for Poland's future. The primary question is what role will be played by trade unions in our system, in the socialist system. That is the main question.

[Question] Mr Premier, everybody talks of national agreement, of national reconciliation. Nobody can actually imagine what this is. There is available a very specific document of the church, of the laymen's council, of the Primate, which is proposing what such a national agreement should be like, that it conforms in many respects to your views, that the Solidarity trade union should not be a political oppostition party, should not be organized by regions but by branches, should dissociate itself from extremist views.

However, it remains an inevitable fact that Solidarity must reappear and the interned persons must be released. Why is it so impossible to come to terms on this basis?

[Answer] I do not want to say that this is impossible. First, the document is on the table. Second, if one wishes to debate the proposals one needs time. Third, I believe that currently everything in Poland is in a state of flux — that is, many different proposals have been made not only by the church but by us, too. We have suggested various steps or ideas, and I believe that there still is time for a critical reflection on what happened between August and December and about the next few steps. Hence, we are not confronted with a finished chapter, so to speak.

[Question] There remains the question: What will become of the trade unions, what will become of Solidarity? And there General Jaruzelski himself has stated that the future trade unions -- we do not know yet what they will look like -- will look the way the workers want them. I believe that all we are experiencing in Poland is telling us that there is only one legitimate partner for the Polish workers in that dialogue, and that is Solidarity. What do you really want to do with the trade unions in the future?

[Answer] I am not so sure that Solidarity is the only future paragon for the workers. Different views exist in this respect, too -- mixed feelings. One thing is certain: We must have trade unions which are independent from the administration and which will really struggle for workers' rights. This is all. As far as Solidarity is concerned, I do not know how the problem will develop further in Poland, because there is now the question, for example, on the agenda -- that is, following the demonstration which was organized by some Solidarity people, can we regard them as partners in our talks about the future of the trade unions or in the talks about the future of Solidarity? Last year, for example, we developed the concept of partnership. It was I myself, it was my idea, I was the father of this idea. And I have received a negative reply twice already -- first in the last few months of the past year and now in May with that demonstration. Hence I, if I am a politician, must ask myself that question of how far such people can be partners.

[Question] Are we mistaken if we here in the West have the impression that since 13 December the government has changed its opinion, that at first it said that Solidarity could be a partner if it abandoned its extremist and oppositionist excesses, that even Walesa could be a partner. However, recently we only hear Solidarity as a whole labeled as extremist and not as a partner.

[Answer] No, this is not true. We did not say this in public or officially. If you find quite different views in the press, that is something entirely different.

[Question] Hence the question is still open?

[Answer] Yes, this question is still unresolved, because, in my opinion, many such questions, important political questions, in Poland are still unresolved to date, and you must also understand that we in the government today are primarily concerned with the economic problems, for what good is a democracy, or an ideal concept of democracy, an ideal trade union, to us if people have nothing to eat -- can you tell me that?

[Question] Well, maybe so, but most of the Poles with whom I have spoken have the impression that there can be no question of any serious work, of serious confidence in the government, as long as the elected leaders of the Polish workers movement are locked up.

[Answer] I agree with you that the problem of the interned people is indeed an important problem. But, what have we done? You know it. During the past 2 weeks we have released nearly 1,000 internees. And that fit in with our concept. Now the number of interned people is, I recall, 2,200. And it is also clear that we do not intend to look upon the interned people as citizens who should be, so to speak, kept isolated for years. But again the next steps, if one judges the situation realistically, are certainly somehow linked with the political situation in Poland. If, for example, our...[Rakowski gropes for words]

If we release the internees, and then, the following day, some of them resume political activity directed against the line introduced by us as the government, then, first of all, what are we to do? Second, undoubtedly such a practice also overshadows our own practice, right? Or doesn't it? Can we not reckon with that? Should we not reckon with that? We must reckon with it. Because I cannot here use the word or the words that this is policy. No, it is not politics that is involved. What counts is a realistic assessment of the situation in Poland.

[Text] [Question] This brings us of course to the question of what will happen with Lech Walesa?

[Answer] I don't know. I don't know. Lech Walesa....

[Interviewer interrupts] Would you describe his personality from your viewpoint?

[Answer] I have done this several times already and was subsequently criticized from many sides for having made remarks too critical about Walesa. Undoubtedly Walesa believes that he is a real workers leader. That is point one. Second, that he has been born to continue playing the part of chairman of Solidarity. Third, I am of the opinion -- perhaps I misjudge him -- but it seems to me that his overpoliteness [ueberhoeflichkeit] is an obvious, unfortunately realistic category in Walesa's thinking.

[Question] You mean arrogance [ueberheblichkeit]?

[Answer] Arrogance. That is making it all very difficult to regard Walesa as a responsible partner. I have experienced it several times with Walesa that one day we came to terms on some problem or other, and the following day he went some place and said something quite different, you see? Thus it is difficult to regard him as a.... [Rakowski gropes for words]

[Interviewer interrupts] As a responsible leader?

[Rakowski] ... As a responsible leader, undoubtedly. I remember, for example, that there were two big strikes in Poland last year, one in (Gerardow), which is near Warsaw, and the other in Zelena Gora Vojvodship, which is in the West. Walesa went to (Gerardow). There are mostly women working there -- yes a textile factory -- and he said he was in full agreement with them, that their strike was justified and the objectives that were motivating them were positive ones. But the strike in Zelena Gora was wrong, he said. Well, I read this in the newspapers. Well, Walesa was speaking properly, was assessing the situation correctly. On the next day he went to Zelena Gora and told the strikers: Your strike is correct.

[Question] That is, you believe he is a demagogue. Do you believe that you must still reckon with him in the future, or have you actually written him off?

[Answer] I have not written off anyone.

[Question] Mr Premier, and what about the army? Will it again return to the barracks or will it remain?

[Answer] This is, so to speak, not a classical army in the sense that it would only sit in its barracks. It has always been -- the army -- linked with the national economy, with the population. Hence, we cannot say that the army ever sat in its barracks. As far as the present role of the army is concerned, this naturally is a special role, but I do not believe the army will play any particular role in the future, that is, in the sense that the army will replace the party.

[Question] Mr Premier, the policy which you advocate and which General Jaruzelski advocates has thus far been supported by the Soviet leadership. How much time do you believe you still have? How long will your Soviet allies stand watching the situation in Poland? How long will they be spectators? How much time do you have to bring things into order? Unlimited or a limited time?

[Answer] First, I believe and I am convinced that not only the policy of Jaruzelski, but the policy which the party pursues is approved by the Soviet Union or by the Soviet leadership as the policy which holds out genuine prospects. Second, we have never regarded the views of our Soviet friends from the position as to whether we still have time left. It is clear for me that the Soviet comrades have followed the events or developments in Poland in the times between August and December 1981, particularly in the last few months, with great concern. But there never was a situation in which we could hear the Soviets saying: Well, dear friends, you now must put an end to it. This is not true. Hence, we never asked ourselves the question -- there was no reason for doing so -- about how much time we still have.

[Question] You personally have been for many years something like the hope of the liberals. You now are the most important representative of the martial law policy. You have lost very many friends and partisans in the past few months. Have you suffered as a result of this? Have you found new friends?

[Answer] Yes, the realists in Poland are my friends.

[Question] Do you feel good in this part?

[Answer] Yes I believe I naturally make mistakes -- all people make them -- but I do not believe that I have done anything wrong in the field of politics -- something that would remain as a major wrong step.

[Question] And from a purely personal viewpoint: Most probably you are more hated by many intellectuals than people who have always been hardliners. Does this hurt you or are you taking it?

[Answer] No, it does not hurt me because I conducted hours of debates with intellectuals, many intellectuals in the months between August and December 1980 and at that time, I always entered the discussion as a person who regards developments realistically. And, as a matter of fact, I still have many friends among intellectuals. It is not so that they all hate me. But I naturally know that there is a group of people who hate me because they think I have somehow betrayed the liberal trend. Perhaps they have betrayed the realistic viewpoint or have lost it, and this was the reason this discord developed between me and those people who today are critical of me. You must know that I have not betrayed any one of my ideas. However, one really must regard developments realistically, one must not forget what is possible in politics. This is unfortunately the mistake which has not emerged for the first time in the history of Polish intellectuals. Polish romanticism has always played a great role, unfortunately.

[Question] But both trends exist.

[Answer] Yes, naturally, also trends toward uprisings, and I am trying to remain a realist. We will see who will lose and who will be the winner.

WAR VETERANS LEADER ADDRESSES VICTORY DAY SESSION

AU111228 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 May 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by Division General Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, at the 7 May joint session of the Supreme Council Presidium and the main board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, held in Warsaw to commemorate the 37th anniversary of victory in World War II -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS EVERY YEAR, DIVISION GENERAL MIECZYSLAW MOCZAR SAID, POLISH WAR VETERANS ARE TODAY COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II. WHENEVER PEOPLE OF MY GENERATION UTTER THE WORD "WAR," THEIR THOUGHTS GO BACK TO THE PAST AND THEY EXPERIENCE A SHUDDER OF HORROR. THE POSTWAR GENERATIONS DO NOT EXPERIENCE SUCH A SHUDDER, AND THAT IS THEIR GREATEST WEALTH. FOR THIS REASON THAT WEALTH MUST BE DEFENDED BY EVERY MEANS POSSIBLE, AND ABOVE ALL BY THE HEART AND THE MIND, BECAUSE WAR IS PAIN, TEARS, FEAR AND DEATH.

YOUNG POLES SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT ONLY SOCIALISM IS ABLE TO PREVENT SUCH A TRAGEDY AS THAT EXPERIENCED BY OURSELVES. SOCIALISM IS THE GUARD OF PEACE.

M. Moczar then addressed war veterans who still have not joined the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, and called on them to join their organization immediately, because that was their right and obligation. All of us, he said, suffered in the last war: partisans, soldiers and camp inmates. Each of us cried and rejoiced together with the others, repeatedly experienced defeats and victories. In my opinion, that is sufficient reason to say that members of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, as their people's conscience, have the moral right to speak to society about matters concerning it.

We would like the two generations -- the young men enlisted in the People's Army and the experienced soldiers and officers -- to protect their state whenever it is jeopardized. Recent months are evidence that such a jeopardy may be real.

WHILE ADDRESSING REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND THROUGH THEM ALL YOUNG PEOPLE, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE UNION OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY VOICED THE CONVICTION THAT YOUNG PEOPLE WOULD SUPPORT VETERANS, PARTICULARLY BY ORGANIZING CIRCLES OF FRIENDS OF THE UNION OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY.

The Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy with its glorious mission, Gen Moczar emphasized, should continue for many more years to play a significant role in our society for the glory of our fathers and ancestors, for the glory of socialism. The present meeting of Union members with young people, held on the 37th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet army and its allies over Hitlerism, may prove to be a catalyst for wonderful social work, work involving all the generations, work for the benefit of friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union. It may prove to be a catalyst for the struggle waged universally for peace among peoples and for calm in our country.

I would like to tackle an issue, the speaker then emphasized, which I personally regard as highly important. What I have in mind namely is the Pole's productivity at his work place. The people I mean are the institute associate, the engineer, the foreman, the builder, the director ... compared with our eastern and western neighbors, their productivity is still poor. The economists assert that our productivity is 20-30 or even more percent less, yet we are aware that we cannot prosper while the productivity of our labor is low and its quality is poor. The point seems to be simple, and yet...

The speaker called on all Poles who wish their country the best to assess the results of their work themselves. Let each one assess his weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual effort, M. Moczar said. And when all -- from the scientist to the builder -- have done that, they will have an opportunity to draw appropriate conclusions. After all, we have thousands of wise people. It is sufficient to say that our socialized economy employs 387,000 engineers. The chief technical organizations (N.O.T.) number 550,000 members. Under the ministries we have 123 scientific economic institutes and 91 higher schools with about 453,000 students. That enormous force must prove to be a driving wheel in our national economy. At the moment, this is not the case.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OVER FASCISM, MEMBERS OF THE UNION OF FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY CALL -- AND YOUNG PEOPLE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY SECOND US -- TO LAUNCH A NATIONWIDE STRUGGLE FOR OUR STATE'S PROPER POSITION. WE POLES ARE ABLE TO DEFEND OUR COUNTRY. The last war is unprecedented proof of that. We are able to defend our state and our homeland, but usually we defend it too late, when it is already on fire and when a high price must be paid for it. I tell that to younger people in order to prevent them from repeating our errors in the past. Defend your state, defend it by all means available. And we, members of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, will add to your great effort and wisdom our hearts and experiences.

AT THE END THE SPEAKER APPEALED TO THE COMMUNITY OF WAR VETERANS TO GIVE FULL SUPPORT TO ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT, THE PZPR AND ITS ALLIES, TO ACTIONS AIMED AT BRINGING THE COUNTRY OUT OF THE DEEP POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS. That support is indispensable for us to get out of the deep political and economic crisis. That support is indispensable for us to get out of the difficulties without bloodshed, to get out with the aid of reason, because that is the only way out, there is no alternative to it.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE POPE

LD162124 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (PAP) -- Polish television broadcast the following communique in its prime time news bulletin tonight:

"In recent days the world public opinion has been moved by a report on the successive attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II. Amid the reports and comments connected with that event, special attention deserve the shocking reports given by the French news agency AFP and some French newspapers which carried information about the assailant's visit to Poland, his contacts with the independent self-governed trade union Solidarnosc and Lech Walesa in Gdansk.

"The facts reported by the French press have so far not been known to the Polish authorities. Until now we have not received any official reports on the subject from Western police organs, nor have we been asked about the person of the perpetrator.

"The attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, which is particularly moving for our society because of apparent and understandable reasons, as well as all the circumstances of this issue which are in any way related to our internal problems compel our authorities to thoroughly examine them. Every fact connected with this event must be explained in detail. There can be no room for reticence or conjecture.

"Taking into account the seriousness of the event and its further possible consequences, the appropriate services of the Polish Interior Ministry have taken steps to examine the entire matter in depth," said the communique.

Information Sought on Assailant

LD171856 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] On Saturday, 15 May, we reported on the statement made by Father Feytor, spokesman of the Portuguese Episcopate, and on reports made by AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE and French radio, as well as by the Paris dailies LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, LE MATIN and LE FIGARO concerning Juan Fernandez Krohn's stay in Poland. It is generally known that Fernandez Krohn made an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II during the Pope's visit to Portugal 5 days ago.

The Criminal Investigation Bureau at the civil militia headquarters asks citizens who saw or had contact with the person shown in this photograph in the summer or autumn of 1981 in Warsaw, Gdansk or elsewhere to write or telephone the Criminal Investigation Bureau or the nearest civil militia station. The person in this photograph is Juan Fernandez Krohn who, as was previously reported, made an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on 12 May in Fatima. This photograph of Krohn was made a short while after the attack.

SFRY ASSEMBLY ELECTS, APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD161702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- At the proposal of the SFRY Presidency, delegates and members of both houses of the Yugoslav Assembly today elected Milka Planinc as president of the Federal Executive Council. Vice presidents and members of the Federal Executive Council and several other officials of federal organs of administration and judiciary institutions were also elected.

Today's session of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces was attended by the new president of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic and by members of the Presidency, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Radovan Vlajkovic; by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and by Aleksandar Grlkickov, member of the Presidium; by Nikola Sekulic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court; furthermore by Marin Cetinic, Veselin Djuranovic, Rade Galev, Dimitar Dimitrievski, Ratko Svilar, Bogic Bogicic, Momcilo Milovanovic and Drago Dragojevic.

With Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, in the chair and on the basis of article 315 of the SFRY Constitution and in line with consultations with socio-political organizations held previously, and at the SFRY Presidency's proposal, the delegates today unanimously elected Milka planinc as president of the Federal Executive Council. Thus, Milka Planinc, up to now president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, became the first woman premier of a Yugoslav government. Her election was welcomed with the cordial applause of all the participants in today's session.

Before that Milka Planinc explained her proposal of members of the Federal Executive Council. The delegates of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces then accepted the proposal that the following be relieved of their posts as deputy federal secretaries and deputy presidents of the federal committee: Drasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs; Anton Slapernik, deputy federal secretary of finance; Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade; Tihomir Kondev, deputy federal secretary for information; Hasan Siljak, deputy president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and, Ovdo Zvonic, deputy president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications.

The delegates of both chambers backed the proposal that the following be appointed deputy federal secretaries: Mirko Ostojic, up to now SFRY ambassador in China, as deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, as deputy federal secretary for national defense; Mirko Bunevski, up to now member of the Macedonian Executive Council, and republican secretary for internal affairs, as deputy federal secretary for internal affairs; Dr Dragutin Grupkovic, federal counsellor at the Federal Executive Council, as deputy federal secretary of finance; Kadir Alijaric, undersecretary, chief of cabinet of the president of the Federal Executive Council, as deputy federal secretary for foreign trade; Istvan Berdal, deputy secretary for market and general economic affairs; Dr Gojko Prodanic, deputy federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration, as deputy federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration; and Aleksandar Petkovic, secretary of the secretariat of the SFRY assembly for information, as deputy federal secretary for information.

The following were appointed as deputy presidents of the federal committee: for energy and industry -- Dr David Dasic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee; for agriculture -- Branko Jovanovic, deputy president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; for transport and communications -- Andrej Grahor, up to now member of the Slovene Executive Council and president of the Republic Committee for Transport and Communications; and, for labor, health and social protection -- Mila Djordjic, deputy president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection.

The proposal to relieve deputy federal secretaries and deputy presidents of the federal committees had been submitted because for a number of these officials the period for which they had been appointed to their present functions had expired.

In determining the proposals to appoint deputy federal secretaries and deputy presidents of the federal committees account was taken of the representation of the republics and autonomous provinces in the posts of federal secretaries and presidents of the federal committees and in posts at the level of deputies in federal organs and organizations.

The delegates of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly then elected Milos Sindjic as general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning. He had been up to now director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted the requests from Nikola Sekulic and Dr Arpad Horvat that they be relieved of the posts as judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court. The chambers then elected, at the proposal of the SFRY Presidency, Dr Aleksandar Fira as judge and president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Following the election, Aleksandar Fira made and signed a formal declaration. The chambers also elected Dusan Strbac as judge of the Constitutional Court.

The delegates of both assembly chambers elected Stojan Djuranovic as president of the Federal Court and the following as judges of that court: Ljubica Jovicic-Stancic, Borivoje Nikaio, Ivan Bele, Obrad Cvijovic, Milka Jankovic, Mirjana Kolak, Petar Lestarov and Mirko Rogosic.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and the Federal Chamber appointed Milos Bakic as federal public prosecutor and the following as deputy federal public prosecutors: Muhamed Mirica, Krate Calovski, Marko Prijic, Lazar Raonic and Djuro Trbovic.

Milka Planinc and all members of the Federal Executive Council and other federal officials elected today made formal declarations in connection with their assumption of new functions. The text of the formal declaration is as follows:

"I declare that I will carry out the duty entrusted to me responsibly and conscientiously and that I will adhere to the SFRY constitution and federal laws, that in my work I will be guided exclusively by the joint interests of the working people, the nations and nationalities of the republics and autonomous provinces and by the established policy of the federation, that I will fight for the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the country, for the implementation of the power of the working class and all working people, for the implementation of brotherhood and unity and equality of the nations and nationalities, for the development of socialist self-management of society and for the implementation of the joint interests of the working people and citizens of the SFRY."

Milka Planinc then thanked the delegates for their trust on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and went on: "Before us are great obligations and great tasks in view of the situation in the country and abroad. We will behave in the way which we have stated in our formal declaration. I would only like to say that we will try, by practical work, by our political and ideological orientation, to be an integral part of the Delegate Assembly, to incorporate and link ourselves as much as possible with the self-managing grassroots of society because the country is facing serious problems and difficulties but it also has immense potential.

"What unfolds a perspective for us," Milka Planinc stressed, "is the joint work of the Assembly and of the Executive Council, of all organs and organizations of the federation that we might implement that which represents Yugoslavia's unity, and this is brotherhood and equality of its nations and nationalities; this is further development of self-management; this is also the non-aligned and independent foreign policy of Yugoslavia. From this we will draw our strength and on this we will be tested, I hope together."

NEW PRIME MINISTER'S REPORT TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

LD161626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- In accordance with the SFRY Constitution and the law on the bases of the state administration system, the members of the Federal Executive Council include the president, the members of the council elected in accordance with the principle of equal representation for the republics and corresponding representation for the autonomous provinces, and the federal secretaries and chairman of the federal committees who lead the federal organs of administration. In these appointments attention is paid to the national composition, Milka Planinc said at the start of her report to delegates of both chambers.

Starting from the constitutional and legal regulations, the proposals for the composition of the Federal Executive Council are based on the need to ensure that, in realizing its constitutionally established functions in the framework of the rights and duties of the federation, the Council should be answerable to the SFRY Assembly as its executive organ and responsible for the situation in all spheres of social life, the implementation of policy and fulfillment of federal laws, and for the directing and coordination of work in the federal organs of the administration.

In proposing and electing candidates as members of the Federal Executive Council the constitutional principles have been consistently implemented in respect of the equal representation of the socialist republics and corresponding representation of the socialist autonomous provinces in the parity part of the council's composition, and in proposing federal secretaries and chairmen of the federal committees attention was paid as far as possible to national composition.

The most responsible sociopolitical organs of the republics and autonomous provinces took part in proposing candidates as members of the Federal Executive Council. Here they fully expressed their responsibility for realizing the functions of the federation, and in particular their understanding for the present economic and political situation and the need to ensure a composition of the Federal Executive Council which will respond to the tasks it is obligated to carry out in the coming period. Thus, during the proceedings for the election of the new composition of the Federal Executive Council, those proposed as members of the council were people who are fully acquainted with our sociopolitical and economic system and the present stage in the development of our society, who have been fully involved in their functions hitherto in our society's practice and who are confirmed in their ideopolitical activity, and expertise. It is this which is an important condition and guarantee for the effective, consistent and responsible realization of the constitution and the legally established rights and duties of the Council, and for its broad openness toward the self-management base and associated labor. This is aslo a guarantee for the realization of the constitutional principle that the members of the Council should answer for their work exclusively to the organs of the federation.

Bearing all this in mind, in proposing candidates as members of the Federal Executive Council, federal secretaries and chairmen of the federal committees, the effort was made to fully ensure parity despite the fact that the constitution obliges us to take into account only national composition, which is indeed achieved with this proposal but for one exception, namely, by agreement a candidate from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia has been proposed as chairman of the Federal Committee for Legislation and for this reason five candidates from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and three from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro are proposed as members of the Federal Executive Council.

The time at which the election is being carried out for the new composition of the Federal Executive Council is unique in many respects. This is the first time that the elections to the delegate assembly and the new composition of the Federal Executive Council are taking place without Josip Broz Tito. At the same time they are accompanied by the resolute orientation and mobilization of the whole of society, the working class and all the organized socialist forces with the League of Communists at their head.

In the struggle for the continuity of our socialist revolution and the continuation of Tito's path in the development of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a community of nations and nationalities with equal rights and their socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and for the further strengthening of the independent and nonaligned position and role of our country in international relations, Milka Planinc stressed.

The overt attempts by the adversary, through its counter-revolutionary, subversive, nationalist, antisocialist and anti-self-management activities to undermine our internal political stability and hamper the continuity of the development of the SFRY, which found particular expression in the well-known counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo, will continue to meet with the most resolute resistance from the whole of society and measures and actions to nip any such attempt in the bud. Within the framework of its constitutionally and legally established rights and duties the Federal Executive Council will carry out its tasks at this level with the utmost energy.

The development of the system of socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management steadily proceeds. However, despite the important results achieved hitherto in this sphere, significant difficulties, unresolved questions and problems are still present here. The solving of the numerous problems in the economy of our country, the further development and application of the system, the fast development of socialist self-management relations and the solving of many other tasks relating to the economic stability of the country, and its further affirmation in international relations demand the full mobility and involvement of all the organized socialist forces.

One thing which is certain, and which has been aimed at with the composition of the Federal Executive Council, is that the Council, carrying out its obligations and tasks toward the Delegate Assembly, should be fully involved in solving the major problems of economic stabilization in such a way as to strengthen and further develop self-management, which is an essential condition for associated labor to control more and more fully all the process of social reproduction. The task is exceptionally difficult and complex in view of the constant need to solve complex economic problems through practical measures in a way that ensures they are always in line with our permanent orientations -- the further development and application of the socioeconomic and political system on the bases of the constitution. This is a priority task for the whole of society and in particular of the Federal Executive Council.

At the same time, the exceptionally aggravated international political and economic situation demands even more intensive activity by our country in the coming period in the struggle for the consolidation of world peace, the independent and nonaligned policy and further development of equal and democratic relations between states, which will strengthen even further the position and standing of our country in international relations.

The congresses and conferences of the League of Communists which have just been held in the republics and autonomous provinces in preparation for the 12th LCY congress have confirmed the correctness of this approach, putting at the center of attention the struggle for the continuity of the development of socialist self-management system on the bases of the SFRY constitution and the law on associated labor. The 12th LCY congress will provide a political assessment of the period between the two congresses and determine the directions of the League of Communists activity in the coming period, which will at the same time be a new stimulus to the activities of all the organized subjects of society and all the organs and institutions of the system in the direction of the faster and fuller development of socioeconomic and political relations.

The Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of the administration are involved in the most direct manner in the work of the Special Commission of Federal Social Councils for the Question of Economic Stabilization, which recently defined the starting points for a long-term program of economic stabilization.

At the same time, activities are under way in the present period in the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council to further develop and prepare changes in the plan documents. The analysis of the realization of the social plan this year, which is to be examined this month, should provide an answer to many questions regarding the accomplishment of the tasks set and at the same time should offer a basis for the Council's orientation regarding the realization of the economic stabilization policy to the end of the year and in the coming period.

In the last months of work by the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council with its previous membership, numerous reports summing up the results and experience have been prepared. Of these the following are particularly important: The report on topical questions concerning agreement-reaching between the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces in realizing their joint interests in the federations; the report on the responsibility of the exponents of self-management, social and other public functions; the report on organization and work of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of the administration; the report on the situation and results in the constitutional transformation of the federal administration; the report on the 2 years of work by the Federal Executive Council, and so on. The discussions, standpoints and conclusions on this material confirmed, in addition to the concrete obligations and tasks, the need for fundamental and essential analyses and the further examination of the situation in many sectors of the system, both from the point of view of their further development and perfection and particularly from the point of view of their consistent application.

It has also been shown -- and this orientation has been positively assessed by the SFRY Presidency -- that at the present moment, when we are electing the new composition of the Federal Executive Council, we should not essentially alter the established main directions of activity in the further transformation of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of the administration in accordance with the constitution and the bases of the system of state administration. We are of the view that a certain period of work by this Federal Executive Council composition is necessary for the fuller perception of all aspects of reform so far in the federal administration and for solving certain unresolved questions and problems in the realization of the constitutional and legal functions of these organs, particularly from the point of view of proposing possible new solutions with a view to the faster coordination of the organization and work of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of the administration with the needs of the delegate system.

For this reason our basic orientation, in submitting the report on our 2 years of work, to which we are duty-bound by constitutional amendment No 5, on the basis of experience in this period, is to come before the SFRY Assembly with proposals which would mean yet another step towards the faster and fuller constitutional transformation of the organization and functioning of the Federal Executive Council and federal organs system and to direct their work increasingly toward the realization of their basic constitutional function. A contribution to this should also come from legislative activity by the Assembly to remove the hitherto considerable practice of regulating important legally unresolved questions of material relations through sublegal acts, which has obliged the Federal Executive Council to adopt such acts in agreement with the competent organs of the republics and provinces within the framework of the interrepublican committees.

In the coming period we must continue the newly commenced practice of strengthening the direct relations between the federal organs of the administration and the SFRY Assembly, and the political control of the Delegate Assembly over the work of these organs. It will also be necessary to accelerate the process of founding social councils in the federal organs of the administration and joint coordinating bodies in the executive councils of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces in order to ensure cooperation and coordination in the work in affairs of mutual interest in various spheres of the economy and social activities.

Bearing all this in mind, the proposed composition of the Federal Executive Council ensures both efficient and responsible operation in the Council and the coordinated monitoring of the situation and work in all spheres of social life, and a broader opening up to the republics and autonomous provinces toward the organized forces of society and toward the self-management base, and in particular, it ensures the execution of the constitutionally defined obligations toward the SFRY Assembly and the SFRY Presidency.

On the basis of consultations between the republics and autonomous provinces, other socio-political factors and the candidate members of the Council, and on the basis of the previous procedure for proposing candidates to the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, Milka Planinc proposed that the following should be elected to the Federal Executive Council: in the parity part of the Council's members who are elected in accordance with the principle of equal representation for the socialist republics and corresponding representation for the socialist autonomous provinces, two candidates from each republic and one candidate from each autonomous province, the candidates being: Boro Denkov, Zvone Dragan, Zivorad Kovacevic, Dr Nedeljko Mandic, Dr Ivo Margan, Spasoje Medenica, Abdulah Mutapcic, Mito Pejovski, Janko Smole, Jon Srbovan, Borisav Srebric, Dimitrije Tasic, Dr Rikard Stajner and Dr Mijat Sukovic; as vice-presidents of the Federal Executive Council: Zvone Dragan, Borisav Srebric and Dr Mijat Sukovic; as federal secretaries: Lazar Mojsov for foreign affairs, Branko Mamula for national defense, Stane Dolanc for internal affairs, Joze Florijancic for finance, Dr Milenko Bojanic for foreign trade, Luka Reljic for market and general economic affairs, Borislav Krajina for the judiciary and organization of the federal administration, and Mitko Calovski for information; as chairmen of federal committees: Rade Pavlovic for energy and industry, Dr Milorad Stanojevic for agriculture, Mustafa Nazmi for transport and communications, Dr Djordje Jakovljevic for work, health and social protection, Dragomir Nikolic for questions of veterans and war invalids, and Janko Cesnik for legislature.

Milka Planinc informed the delegates that the proposed include two who had been members of the Federal Executive Council in the previous mandate period, too. I decided on their election in accordance with the possibilities laid down by constitutional amendment No 5 in the conviction that this will ensure the necessary continuity of the Council's work in the new mandate period, Milka Planinc said.

NEW ARMY CHIEF, DEFENSE SECRETARY APPOINTED

LD171418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia has appointed the hitherto commander of the Belgrade Army District, Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA).

The Assembly of Yugoslavia yesterday elected Admiral Branko Mamula federal defence secretary. The new chief of General Staff of the YPA, Petar Gracainin, 59, is a Serb by nationality. Before World War Two he was (?a worker). He took part in the people's liberation movement since 1941. He finished the tank officer school and higher military academy of the YPA. After the war, he held, among other posts, those of chief of division staff, head of a school centre and army commander. Gracanin has been awarded the Order of National Hero of Yugoslavia.

BIOGRAPHIES OF DEFENSE SECRETARIAT APPOINTEES

LD171522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- While appointing Adm Branko Mamula to the post of federal secretary for national defense yesterday, the SFRY Assembly appointed Dane Petkovski to the post of deputy federal secretary for national defense. To date Petkovski held the post of assistant federal secretary for national defense.

Dane Petkovski was born in 1922 in the village of Brusnik, Bitola in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. He took part in the national liberation war from 1941 and holds the partisan certificate 1941. Before the war he was a worker, belonging to the progressive youth movement. He became a member of Communist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia [SKOJ] in 1941 and a member of the LCY in April 1943. He was elected a member of the LCY Central Committee at the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th LCY congresses and is a member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. He also holds many war and peacetime decorations.

By order of the SFRY Presidency Colgen Petar Gracanin, formerly commander of the Belgrade Military District, has been appointed chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Colgen Asim Hodzic, formerly deputy chief of General Staff for territorial defense, was appointed under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Petar Gracanin was born in 1923 in Svetozarevc. He took part in the national liberation war from 1941 and holds the partisan certificate 1941. He is also a People's Hero. Before the war he was a worker, belonging to the progressive youth movement. He became a member of SKOJ in 1940 and a member of the LCY on 10 Marcy 1942. Asim Hodzic was born in 1922 [words indistinct]. He entered the national liberation war in 1941 and is a holder of the partisan certificate 1941. Before the war he was a pupil and he joined the LCY in 1941. He is a member of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation and holds many war and peacetime decorations.

NEW CROATIAN PARTY OFFICIALS LISTED

LD151726 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] [No dateline received] Members of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee: Milan Aladenic, Tomislav Badovinac, Kreso Baljkas, Ivica Baretic, Bozidar Bek, Rudolf Belinic, Zarko Benkovic, Lucijan Benolic, Broislav Bijelic, Ivo Bilandzija, Jure Bilic, Jelica Bobic, Blazenka Bosnjak, Bruno Brebric, Luka Brocilo, Kemal Buzaljko, Lsavka Cupac, Vjekoslav Cemeljic, Drago Dimitorv, Dusko Dragun, Ivo Druzic, Nikola Filko, Peter Flekovic, Bozidar Gagro, Pavle Gazi, Juraj Gojmerac, Marinko Gruic, Senka Gulin, Mladen Herceg, Zvonko Hlebec, Branko Horvat, Djordje Ivosevic, Ante Jakus, Andjelko Jukic, Zora Jukic, Zvonimir Jurio, Marijan Kalanj, Josip Kirac, Mira Korkut, Gordana Kosanovic, Venceslav Kovacevic, Miljenko Kozul, Nenad Krekic, Jovanka Kukic, Nikola Lapov, Ivo Latin, Zivko Lazinica, Sveto Letica, Rene Lovrencic, Dragica Luketic, Batomir Kanstorovic, Nediljko Marevic, Ante Markovic, Vinko Martic, Dario Matosevic, Zelkko Mazar, Nate Mestrovic, Vlado Mihaljevic, Borislav Mikelic, Vedljko Milos, Ante Milovic, Vilim Mulc, Zvonimir Novak, Stjepan Novakovic, Cedomir Raic, Mile Paripovic, Petar Pavicic, Jozo Petorvic, Stjepan Petric, Petar Piskac, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Janio Pocuca, Ilija Polovina, Branko Puharic, Jelica Radojcevic, Stjepan Rajek, Momcilo Rajnovic, Dejan Rebic, Renata Rubeli, Milan Rukavina-Sain, Celestin Sardelic, Mijo Sigur, Konstantin Spajic, Vladimir Stanic, Ivanka Stankovic, Stanko Stojcevic, Slavko Sajber, Ivica Segota, Mika Spiljak, Stipe Suvar, Rosanna Turcinovic-Djuricin, Jovo Ugrcic, Ivo Vrandecic, Josip Vrhovec, Stjepan Zidaric, Davor Zuchiatti, Mladen Zuvela.

Members of the Croatian League of Communists Statutory Commission: Adam Adzic, Veljko Betica, Nikola Bjelanovic, Mladen Bozek, Franjo Cordasic, Ivan Gregorovic, Franjo Jertelendi, Nikola Jurcevic, Nada Juric, Ivan Kruhek, Zdravko Lekic, Slavomir Madjor, Marinko Oljic, Bozidar Papic, Ante Raos, Jure Rogic, Ankica Severin, Vasilije Skendzic, Vladimir Cmojver, Milica Stupar, Josip Stulina.

Members of the Croation League of Communsits Supervisory Commission: Milos Dzebro, Magdica Hranj, Nikola Jukic, Nikola Koncar, Djuro Petrovic, Ana Skradski, Josip Slibar, Marija Tomes, Guido Uni.

The congress also elected 19 members of the LCY Central Committee from this republic: Vladimir Bakaric, Milutin Baltic, Jure Bilic, Jakov Blazevic, Dusan Dragosavac, Marijan Cvetkovic, Marko Filipovic, Ivica Kukoc, Marko Lolic, Rudolf Matosevic, Luka Miletic, Milan Pavic, Ivo Perisin, Milka Planinc, Ivica Racan, Alenko Rubesa, Jakov Sirotkovic, Mika Spiljak and Josip Vrhovec.

When the ninth congress of the Croatian League of Communists ended, the newly-elected Central Committee held its first plenary session and elected a 13-man presidium. Members of the presidium are: Ivo Bilandzija, Jure Bilic, Senka Gulin, Marijan Kalanj, Vlado Mihaljevic, Vilim Mulc, Cedomir Paic, Jozo Petrovic, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Stanko Stojcevic, Mika Spiljak, Stipe Suvar and Josip Vrhovec.

Jure Bilic was elected president of the presidium with a 1-year mandate; and Marijan Kalanj, secretary with a 2-year mandate.

Seven executive secretaries of the presidium with a mandate of 4 years were also elected: Lucijan Benclic, Dusko Dragun, Andjelko Jukic, Ratomir Majstorovic, Celestin Sardelic, Ivica Segota and Mladen Zuvela.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT SFRY

LD151512 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia late this May at the invitation of the president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER TO VISIT POLAND

LD172150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Borislav Milosevic, assistance executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade for Warsaw today. He will coordinate the cooperation programme between the LCY and PZPR for 1982 and 1983 with representatives of the PZPR Central Committee.